

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



Worley Bros. 150,000 bu. Elevator, Portales, N. Mex.
For description see page 383

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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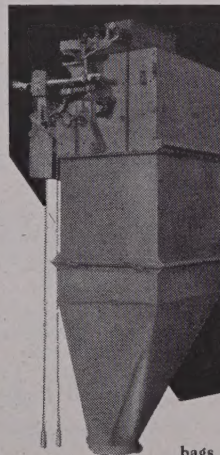
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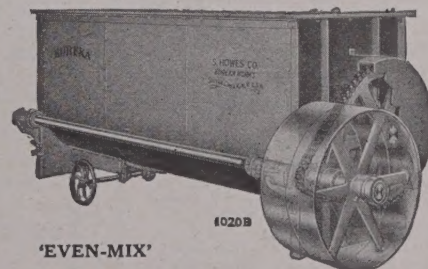
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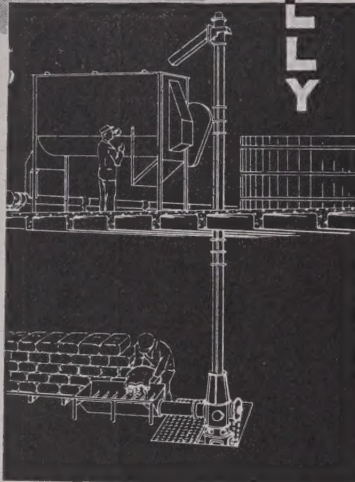
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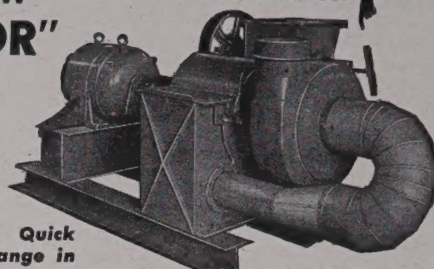
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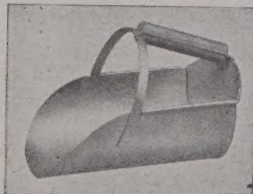
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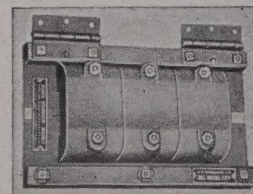
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Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 23, 1945

SHORTAGE of manpower for civilian activities continues to be a limiting factor. In the Pacific Northwest the shortage of farm machinery is being felt; and in Illinois recently a contract to build a grain elevator costing \$50,000 was canceled after it had been let, because of labor shortage.

THE COUNTY agent at Paton, Ia., who misused his office to drum up farm bureau memberships, furnished ammunition for the representatives in Congress who sought to confine all county agents to their proper educational sphere. Merchandising any commodity is not within the proper sphere of a county agent.

WHILE THE state associations are forbidden to hold meetings at which the attendance is expected to exceed more than 50 persons from out of town, some of the state secretaries are holding local group meetings that are attracting large numbers of dealers interested in the new and pressing problems confronting grain merchandisers and grinders.

CORN DEALERS who fail to make careful moisture tests of all purchases are sure to buy a lot of water.

USERS of the telegraph service, of which the grain dealers form a large number, will be pleased that the A. T. & T. contemplates expending a billion dollars to improve the service.

THE ENERGY wasted in building up armament in central Europe, if hereafter devoted to production of crops should soon make Europe self-supporting. The factories making explosives can turn out great quantities of nitrate fertilizer.

THE MORE frequently grain scales are inspected and resealed, the more accurate will be the users weights, hence it behooves all grain buyers to keep their receiving scales in condition to give correct weights every time lest it be noised about that John's scales are weighing against him.

EVERY DARK and dusty corner robs the elevator operator and all his crew of a sense of safety. Security is banished by the dirt-loving superintendent who tolerates dust and dirt and has no fear of being swamped by hordes of destructive insects which cause so many of his shipments to be graded low because of weevil contained.

THE INCREASE of 30 per cent in the number of cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ended May 19, compared with the like week a year ago is gratifying; but the rate must be maintained or increased still more if the accumulation of grain in the western states is to be moved out before the coming harvest.

TOO MUCH attention has been directed to the price line by the efforts of the O.P.A. In reviving civilian industry the production and exchange of goods and services must be promoted. It is more important that all are fully employed in producing the maximum quantity of goods to satisfy the wants of consumers at reasonable prices, than to maintain the wage or the commodity at so high a level as to be beyond reach of the employer or the consumer.

THE 22,000 grain elevator operators now serving the producers of the U. S. A. are better equipped to market the crops of farmers than all government bureaus combined. They have not only modern facilities and sufficient capacity to merchandise the farmers' crops, but they have long experience and know better where to find consumers than all the bureaucrats combined. The loss of money by the C.C.C. is a heavy drain on the U. S. taxpayers and we feel certain they will be glad to have a termination of this governmental activity in grain merchandising.

SOYBEAN growers and processors will be cheered by the ruling of the federal court at Cleveland, O., that soya butter is not taxable as margarine and should not carry the margarine label. The court has the support of the Food and Drug Administration which holds that the product is not margarine, in opposition to the claim of the Bureau of Internal Revenue that soya butter is margarine and subject to the federal tax and license fees.

A GOVERNMENT monopoly in grain or any other field has no fear of being forced out of business. As long as the taxpayers foot the bills no one can learn whether the charges are too high or the cost of the service excessive. As no one on the outside can know whether the government business is carried on efficiently those managing the institution have no incentive to adopt labor saving methods or to improve the merchandise passing thru their hands. The consequence is an ever increasing cost of doing business.

WHILE the class rate adjustment ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission east of the Rocky Mountains does not affect grain rates directly, some western roads will be hit hard, and may need higher rates on commodities such as grain, eventually. The flaw in the ruling is the fact that altho the eastern lines can handle classification merchandise at a profit at a low rate, they do so because of their density of traffic. Some western roads with a light volume of traffic per mile of line may find it impossible to break even, at the reduced rates.

IN NEARLY every number our News Columns contain notice of child badly injured or killed because a kindly elevator operator permits it to trespass upon the plant. If you are anxious to avoid being charged with the death of your juvenile visitors, keep them out of the plant. Moving machinery and grain has hazards which are not known to children and it is much pleasanter to incur the illwill of a child than of your own conscience and the blame of parents. Save both by denying children the right of turning the elevator into a playground.

CONVICTIONS of some elevator managers a few years ago on the charge of arson seem to have had a salutary effect, as no cases have been reported for some time past. Incendiarism generally is on the decline, the annual report of the National Board of Underwriters for the year ended April 30 stating that incendiary fires were the lowest in many years. The number of arrests, convictions and acquittals arising from the investigation of 1,796 fires of suspicious origin were the lowest since 1931. The decline is attributed to high wage level and high employment.

THERE IS every reason to believe that anti-friction bearings will again be easily obtainable and all old style plain bearings be crowded out of the elevator, thus reducing the friction hazard and the unnecessary waste of power and lubricants.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL production from grain has been greatly stimulated by the war; but it remains to be seen whether it can be maintained after the war for such civilian uses as motor fuel, rubber production, or plastics. Earlier attempts to use alcohol as motor fuel in the United States failed on account of high cost of production.

NO STIGMA attaches to the food manufacturing corporation which for a few years past and at present has been a large holder of rye for future delivery on the Chicago Board of Trade. Instead of losing the money of the taxpayers, as does the C. C. C. when it manipulates the market by support buying, this corporation uses its own capital to margin its hedges on the long side of the market, and has been most helpful in raising the price. Farmers deserved this assistance, for rye is one grain that has been selling consistently far below parity. That the grower needs this help is indicated by the rise in the parity level from \$1.22 on Mar. 15 a year ago to \$1.25 Mar. 15 this year; while at the same time the farm price has declined from \$1.11 to \$1.08 per bushel.

Grain Moving Freely

Reports from many different sections bring convincing evidence of a better supply of cars to the grain surplus states and a freer movement of the loaded cars to the terminal markets. Large quantities of grain are still piled about the country because elevators are full and box cars in sufficient numbers to relieve the congestion are not yet obtainable. New crops will soon be starting to market from the Southwest and greater demands will be made upon the badly worn country elevators to clean and load what now promises to be a bumper crop, despite the fact that all are badly worn by handling four large crops without being able to make the repairs and replacements usually made every year.

Our News Columns disclose the building of more grain handling facilities each month so that we feel sure that the time is not far distant when elevator operators who are planning on making much desired repairs and improvements will be able to get material and men to help equip each elevator for the more efficient handling and marketing of the new crop. However, those who get all of the supplies needed will find it to their advantage to plan carefully their needed improvements so that they will be able to proceed immediately as soon as materials are obtainable.

The Changing Personnel

The passing of many old timers and the retirement of many others from the long established country grain trade as reported in our Grain Trade News columns, each number, should attract many young men returning from the line of battle.

Small business firms have not been able to compete with big business in employing help to study autocratic regulations and restrictions or to compile frequent reports for the many boards, bureaus and commissions so the managers retire rather than attempt to comply with the confusing requirements of the business dictators and the tax collectors.

The dominating attitude of some of the Federal officials who recently ventured in the Box Car Famine controversy to tell the representatives of western shippers where to head in met with a hot rebuke, but eventually helped the western railroads to get some of their wandering cars back on their own rails.

All of the many new wartime problems and regulations have proved most irritating and burdensome to the enterprising individualists, who have long been accustomed to running their own business in their own interests, so have sold out, thus providing a real opportunity for men with more patience and toleration for impractical bureaucrats.

The Retroactive Area of Production

If, as feared, the new definition of the area of production in the exemption of elevator workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act is less liberal than the present interpretation by the Wage and Hour Division, the trade will be confronted by suits for overtime back-pay running back many years.

This situation has some prospect of being remedied by a bill introduced in Congress by Rep. John W. Gwynne of Iowa as H.R. 2788. Mr. Gwynne points out that most laws creating civil rights to sue provide limitations, and that there are ten acts at least which fail to provide such limitation. One is the wage and hour law.

His bill would require an employee to file his claims within a reasonable time, and within two years. Overtime wage claims running farther back would be outlawed.

Mr. Gwynne cites the following case as good reason for the enactment of his bill:

"The United States District Court for the northern district of Iowa recently had before it an action begun in October of 1944 for compensation and liquidated damages for overtime services from October, 1938, to July, 1941. The suit was filed more than three years after the employment terminated and six years after the cause of action accrued.

"Iowa had attempted to put a reasonable limitation on the time within which an action could be brought under the fair labor standards act, but because Iowa did not have a state wage-hour statute the district court held that her statute of limitations was invalid as an attempt to legislate in a field reserved to Congress. Thereupon the court applied the Iowa statute of limitation provided for action on contracts—five or ten years, depending on whether it was unwritten or written."

Protect Cash from Burglars

So many burglars have visited grain elevator offices in the middle states recently, grain merchants generally are adopting every known precaution to protect their property from the mid-night marauders. Some thieves have carried away safes and contents and broken them open at their leisure.

The average country elevator office is so isolated that pedestrians seldom visit the neighborhood after dark so it is much better to lock securely all doors and windows and keep cash drawer protected from visitors. If strangers who enter office are permitted to witness the opening of the cash drawer and the casual inspection of its contents, then they will visit the office whenever office manager has occasion to go out to the elevator and, as is often the case, they have helped themselves to contents.

Elevator office should be protected by heavy doors and secure locks if no night watchman is employed for the neighborhood. If large sums of money are kept in the office, cash drawer or safe, it is sure to attract after dark visitors and the larger the haul made by these professional safe-breakers and burglars, the oftener they are going to visit elevators, and especially the elevator where their visit rewards them with a rich haul. Some recent burglaries have resulted in the elevator operator suffering a heavy loss of cash. This proves that the elevator is a profitable place to visit for expense money. The more publicity given to each loss, the more care will other elevator operators exercise in protecting their property and the less active will the night prowlers be thereafter because they know each publicity campaign warns property owners to exercise greater care.

ONE OF the profitable trends reflected in our News Columns each issue is the razing or moving bodily of old elevators to new sites where they will be used more efficiently in the storing and handling of grain from trucks to box cars.

THE SUCCESS of country elevator men who have lost their plants by fire in obtaining materials and men for building a new plant should encourage every other sufferer to persist in seeking relief from curbs so that new facilities can be provided for helping the grain producers of his territory to market his crops profitably.

National Transportation Conditions

By L. M. BETTS, manager Railroad Relations Sections of Ass'n of American Railroads

The basic trouble is that there just are not enough box cars to go around, in view of the limited number that have been built in the past few years.

Comparing April 1 a year ago and now, we have a net increase of 5,128 in ownership of box cars, but an increase of only 2,231 in serviceable cars, due to a greater number now held out of service for repairs. All cars show an increase of 17,039 in ownership, but the net increase of serviceable units is only 8,018 due to the increase in bad order cars. Even this does not tell the whole story, because we know that there are a great many cars being used today which really ought to be set aside for dismantling or repairs, but due to the extremely heavy demands are being continued in service. There has also been a deterioration in the number of cars suitable for high class loading, due to degradation in service and the small number of cars built.

During the first three months of this year we installed 6,569 box and 12,993 total cars, which is some improvement over the same figures for last year of 2,051 and 7,838 respectively. The number of cars on order April 1 was 36,272, almost exactly the same as a year earlier, but this included 20,568 box cars compared with 14,536 a year ago.

The situation as to personnel is not improving. I have a statement here which compares the situation as to employees on Feb. 15 this year with Dec. 15, 1941, immediately following Pearl Harbor. We increased our employees by 227,312, or 19.2 per cent, but during the same time 300,000 left to enter the Armed Services. This is in addition to approximately 100,000 that left to go into war industries and 178,000 lost by death, retirement, etc.

The result has been a severe reduction in the number of experienced employees, indicated by the fact that today 49.5 per cent of our employees had no railroad experience employees, indicated by the fact that today 49.5 per cent of our employees had no railroad experience prior to Pearl Harbor. This loss of experienced employees is felt in all departments, including the operating services, and is one that is growing worse as time goes on, since we are still losing men to the Armed services.

There has been a fairly substantial increase in the loading of box cars in Western territory, and an improvement in the loading of all cars thruout the country. Taking the total carloading for the weeks ending with the five Saturdays in March, we find that in the first week loadings declined compared to the previous year .3 per cent, the second week the decline was 1.8 per cent, and the next three weeks showed an increase starting at 3.9 per cent and ending at 6.2 per cent. While this is small, the actual figures for that last week showed a gain in total loading of just under 50,000 cars.

Grain and grain products loading can be taken as a measure of comparative box car supply in Western territory. This is probably the largest single item of box car loading in the West and the severe shortage which existed for cars to load these commodities means that the railroads will make a special effort to supply as many as are available. It is interesting to note that in the face of a decline during January and February in such loadings compared with last year of 35 per cent in Northwestern territory, 19 per cent in Central Western and 11 per cent in Southwestern territory, during March, in the face of a small decrease in this item for the country as a whole, the Central Western Region showed a gain of 10 per cent over the previous year, the Northwest still running behind by 20 per cent. This loading in western territory has shown a continuous steady increase week by week ever since the first of March.

International Wheat Agreements Fail

We cannot recall an international agreement in wheat which has ever been successful. In the first place, the establishment of quotas fails to take into consideration the fact that Dame Nature is the main decider as to what part of the world will have a lot of wheat to export and what part will have none. She is the lady who resolves whether the United States will have an exportable surplus of sixty million bushels or none at all. Secondly, an agreement between four nations cannot bind others from putting their fingers into the pie. If Russia, after the war, has a huge surplus, will she accept the invitation of these four to keep out of their little business? Supposing Uruguay and Brazil or Siam or the Balkans decide to grow wheat largely, are buyers expected to refuse to accept their grain at cheaper rate?

The fact is that wheat is a world commodity and can be grown in a very great part of the world. Prices are and must be fixed by the law of supply and demand. Quantities are, in general, fixed by Nature. What is going to happen when one of the four participating countries has nothing to export at all? Has it the right to export double the quantity in the following year?

With all due respect to Mr. Wickard and all the thousands of officials who think like him, we have to register our opinion that it is far better to leave the wheat trade to the systems which have grown up during two thousand years and have been proved more satisfactory and more profitable than all the pools and agreements between men or nations.

Wheat growing and trading should be uncontrolled except by market rules and weather decisions. When prices are high men will grow more wheat and when they are low they will grow less. This is the natural see-saw and we have not noted that the world has starved as a result of the complete lack of brain trusts to advise the farmer on the really modern and totally unsatisfactory systems of farming and marketing.—*Times of Argentina.*

C.C.C. 1945 Loan Rates

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse, for No. 2 or better, on basis per 100 lbs., \$1.93 at Kansas City and Omaha, \$2.24 at Los Angeles and San Francisco, available until Feb. 28, 1946, and maturing Apr. 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand. This is a considerable advance over the 1944 rate of 95 cents in most states and \$1 in California.

FLAXSEED, in terminals, country elevators and on farms, for No. 1, with No. 2 5 cents lower, \$3 per bushel basis Chicago, Milwaukee, Portland, Ore., Minneapolis and Red Wing, Minn., 7 cents per bushel allowed for farm stored in advance. Loans will be available to Oct. 31 for California and Arizona and to Jan. 31 for all other flaxseed, maturing on demand but not later than Jan. 31, 1946, for California and Arizona, and not later than Apr. 30, 1946, for all other flaxseed.

BARLEY, on No. 1 at terminal markets, 95 cents at Chicago, St. Louis, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco; 91 cents at Minneapolis, Kansas City and Omaha; \$1.06 at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and \$1.01 at Memphis. Stored on farms and in approved warehouses, No. 1, varying from 75 to 97 cents per bushel in different counties. A deduction of 7 cents per bushel will be made on warehouse stored barley unless the grower has paid the storage charges thru Apr. 30, 1946. Available until Dec. 31, 1945, and maturing Apr. 30, 1946, or on demand.

Employment Status of Bean Pickers in Michigan

Judge George W. DesJardins of the circuit court of Tuscola County, Mich., on Apr. 25 held that bean pickers are agricultural laborers, and as such are not entitled under the law to receive unemployment compensation.

The ruling was given in the suit by the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission against the Unionville Milling Co. to force the milling company to pay bean pickers unemployment compensation. Many other applications had been made for compensation for bean pickers from other firms, and the Commission desired a test case.

Defendant milling company contended that bean pickers are really employees of farmers, as the cost of picking refuse from the beans is charged against the farmer when he markets the beans.

Judge DesJardins pointed out that the law classed as agricultural laborer all persons engaged in packaging, packing, transporting or marketing of fruits and vegetables. It was admitted by both parties in the hearing several weeks ago, and in briefs filed later, that the Unionville Milling Co. was not a "terminal market."

A different ruling was made May 17, 1944, by Justice Wiest of the Michigan Supreme Court in the case of the Minor Walton Bean Co., who said: "I hold that where a farmer raises a field of beans and, when threshed, takes the machine-run to an elevator, receives pay for the same, the elevator stores the beans with many other like purchases, later cleans them for market and, in this industrial process, employs workmen, as a matter of law, his workmen so employed are not engaged in farm or agricultural labor."

Thus it appears that if the grower retains some interest in the beans while being picked the picker is an agricultural laborer, while if title has passed to the elevator operator the picker is not an agricultural laborer.

A third result is that under the Fair Labor Standards Act of the federal government the bean pickers are exempt from taxation, as the United States Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor holds them to be agricultural laborers.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Oct. 15—147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	159.0	
Nov. 15—148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	160.0	
Dec. 15—149.0	108.0	67.0	121.0	104.0	161.0	

1944

Jan. 15—149.0	108.0	67.4	122.0	105.0	162.0	
Feb. 15—150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Mar. 15—150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Apr. 15—150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
May 15—150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
June 15—150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
July 15—150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Aug. 15—150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Sept. 15—150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Oct. 15—150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Nov. 15—151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0	
Dec. 15—151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0	

1945

Jan. 15—152.0	110.0	68.6	124.0	106.0	165.0	
Feb. 15—152.0	110.0	68.6	124.0	106.0	165.0	
Mar. 15—153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0	
Apr. 15—153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0	

FARM PRICES

Oct. 15—135.0	70.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0	
Nov. 15—137.0	70.0	75.0	102.0	103.0	180.0	
Dec. 15—143.0	71.0	76.0	107.0	105.0	181.0	

1944

Jan. 15—146.0	113.0	77.5	110.0	108.0	182.0	
Feb. 15—146.0	113.0	78.6	111.0	109.0	185.0	
Mar. 15—146.0	114.0	79.3	111.0	110.0	189.6	
Apr. 15—147.0	115.0	79.4	112.0	111.0	191.0	
May 15—147.0	115.0	79.9	111.0	113.0	193.0	
June 15—143.0	115.0	78.8	105.0	112.0	193.0	
July 15—139.0	117.0	76.4	107.0	110.0	191.0	
Aug. 15—135.0	117.0	70.8	108.0	103.0	190.0	
Sept. 15—135.0	116.0	64.2	102.0	95.3	193.0	
Oct. 15—142.0	113.0	65.9	108.0	95.4	204.0	
Nov. 15—143.0	106.0	66.2	108.0	96.0	205.0	
Dec. 15—145.0	106.0	69.4	106.0	98.2	205.0	

1945

Jan. 15—146.0	107.0	72.1	109.0	102.0	206.0	
Feb. 15—147.0	106.0	73.3	108.0	102.0	210.0	
Mar. 15—148.0	107.0	74.0	109.0	104.0	213.0	
Apr. 15—149.0	107.0	71.0	111.0	99.4	213.0	

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Charge for Doors in Bulkhead?

Grain & Feed Dealers Journals: Under date of Apr. 27 we shipped bulkhead car wheat and beans, car Alton 38998 to Hulburt, Warren & Chandler of Chicago.

We are billed today by the C. B. & Q. R. R. for 11 grain doors at 55c each plus a tax of 18c totaling \$6.23.

The writer has been shipping grain for near thirty-eight years and this is the first time I have been billed for grain doors.

What is the reason for this billing us for these doors and upon what act does railroad company base its claim?

Kindly shed some light on this for me and oblige an old subscriber.—Hillsdale Co-op. Elvtr. Co., F. W. Reuter, Mgr., Hillsdale, Ill.

Ans.: Grain doors are furnished free of charge when used at side or end doors; but not when used solely for shipper's convenience in building a barricade within the car to separate the contents. In this case Western Trunk Lines Tariff No. 330-L applies, paragraph (b) of item 320 reading as follows:

When the bulkheads or partitions consist of grain doors or lumber, the expense of furnishing such grain doors or lumber, installing it in cars, and the removal thereof, shall be borne by the shipper.

If material (grain doors or boards), belonging to the carrier, is used by the shipper for bulkheads, a charge for rental thereof will be made. Such rental charge will be 55 cents per standard grain door (approximately 20 in. wide by 7 ft. in length); if boards (lumber) are used, such rental charge will be 2 1/4 cents per foot, board measure. If parties unloading fail to account for grain doors so used a further additional charge of 28 cents per grain door will be assessed.

Colorado Ass'n Is Active

A well attended meeting of the directors of the Colorado Millers, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n was held recently at Pueblo, Colo. Vinc Kerwin royally entertained the directors with a fine steak dinner, with all the trimmings. Those attending were: Pres. Vinc Kerwin, Glenn Morris, W. B. Johnson, Charles Deaver, George Irelan, Alfred E. Owens, Lloyd Riecke, Ralph Farr, Bill Hiser, Henry Lague, Lloyd Case. Absent were only Arthur Ravel, Leo Connell and L. L. Towell.

It was decided to hold a meeting or two in Wyoming and New Mexico to expand the activities of the association and to bring its benefits to the two adjoining states.

Thru agreement with the directors of the Ass'n, Lloyd Case, who has been acting as sec'y on a part time bases, will increase the amount of the time devoted to Ass'n affairs. If the better service warrants greater membership, it is thought the plan will be continued. One of the benefits will be the holding of regional meetings to assist those in the business to interpret and plan operations under the regulations that are issued. Time will be available also, to improve public relations and foster movements that will be of benefit.

The board continued its membership in the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

John Conley of Conley-Ross has been made a director of the Ass'n to succeed J. W. Campbell, who resigned. Ralph Farr of Greeley has been elevated to the vice presidency.

\$25 prizes for the best winter wheat and a like amount for the best spring wheat will be offered by this Ass'n thru the extension department to encourage greater interest in raising good varieties of milling wheat. The prize will be awarded on the usual points of scoring plus the results of baking tests. Details will be given out through the extension service BUT every miller and grain dealer should take it upon himself to spread the word and let it be

generally known that he is interested in better grain and improving the farmer's lot.

Meeting of Texas Grain Dealers

The annual meeting of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n in Fort Worth May 11 was called to order by Pres. Ray C. Ayers of Slaton, in the Alamo Room of Hotel Texas with 38 out of town dealers present.

Sec'y G. E. Blewett read his annual report from which we take the following:

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand May 1, 1944.....\$1,197.12
Received from dues during year..... 6,777.90

Total cash\$7,975.02

DISBURSEMENTS—Part 1943

Secretary's salary and bonus.....\$3,007.65
Office expense, including new furniture. 508.69
Office supplies 213.68
Postage 194.62
Social Security and Withholding tax.... 252.54
Franchise tax 20.00
Charity (Red Cross)..... 25.00
Telephone and telegraph..... 259.61
Traveling expense 1,734.87
Exchange 4.55

Total expense\$6,221.21
Cash on hand May 1, 1945.....\$1,753.81
War bonds\$1500.00

This shows an increase in cash of \$556.69 over last year, while traveling expenses for the past year were \$520.95 more than year ago, and total expenses were \$2010.37 more than year ago.

Increase in traveling expenses was occasioned by Pres. Ayers, Harry Kearns, R. E. Wendland and others attending meetings with OPA, Wage and Hour and other governmental bureaus, which expenditure was most necessary and vital.

Membership to date 354. Total membership year ago 342. New members admitted during past year 42. Resigned during past year 19. Quitting business 6. Total 25. This makes a total gain for the year of 12 members. Expelled 1 member. Applications rejected 3.

Pres. Ayers appointed the following nominating committee: W. R. Archer, Chairman, Bert Self, Cecil Eager, H. G. Stinnett, Jr., L. V. Nelson and A. E. Ruhmann, which made a report nominating the following: Pres., L. V. Nelson, Claude, Texas; 1st V. P., Bert Self, Crowell; 2nd V. P., W. R. Archer, Houston; Sec.-Treas., G. E. Blewett; Directors, C. L. Ledwig, Groom; G. H. Rogers, Dallas; H. G. Stinnett, Jr., Plainview; Peter Fox, Sweetwater; Cecil Eager, Stamford; A. E. Ruhmann, Waco; August H. Theiss, Bishop. These were all duly elected by acclamation.

FLOUR CONTRACTS with the armed forces and War Food Administration may provide that if at the time of delivery the subsidy program has been eliminated or modified, the miller may be paid as follows: The price stated in the contract, plus the amount resulting from the application of the appropriate per-bushel flour production payment rate in effect on the date of the sale, and less any flour production payment payable by any government agency on the production of the flour involved.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

May 24. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Portland, Ore.

May 28. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo.

June 6-7. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.

Sept. 10, 11. Central Retail Feed Ass'n at Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

Government Planning

"The government will give you full employment and guarantee your income, provided you will let it use your money as it pleases; if you will buy for your own use what it tells you, at the price it fixes, or let it do the buying for you; if you will save as much money as it says and let it invest it as it pleases; if you will work at whatever it says, when and where it says, and as much as it says for what it says you can be paid; and if you will hear, read and think what it tells you and keep your mouth shut."—Dr. Virgil Jordan, pres. National Industrial Conference Board, before Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.

Death of Buffalo Elevator Operator

Harold L. Abell, one of the most popular elevator operators of Buffalo, N. Y., passed away May 7 after a heart attack.

He had succeeded his father, C. Lee Abell, as the head of the Marine Elevator Co., established by his grandfather, Wm. Abell, in 1881. When the Hatch Elevator, which had been built in 1848 burned it was rebuilt in 1870 as the Marine Elevator.

He first learned the insurance business in his father's office and then became manager of the Marine Elevator Co. He was made assistant sec'y of the Union Fire Insurance Co. in 1914 and became sec'y of that company and pres. of the Marine Elevator Co. and the L. Lee Abell Co. when his father died in 1920.

The new Marine Elevator, of 2,100,000 bus. capacity, was built in 1925.

Mr. Abell celebrated the opening of the elevator with a luncheon for 500 guests, including city officials and business executives of the Great Lakes. He was formerly a colonel of the 74th Regiment, New York National Guard, and in later years more active in fraternal organizations and clubs. He was a former pres. of the Automobile Club of Buffalo. He was a member of the Buffalo, Saturn and Buffalo Country Clubs.

He was pres. of the C. Lee Abell Insurance Co. and the Union Fire Insurance Co., and a director of the U. S. Fire Insurance Co. He is survived by his wife, daughter and son, Charles Lee Abell.—G. E. T.



Harold L. Abell, Buffalo, N. Y., Deceased

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

How Would It Work?

Grain & Feed Journals: License all receiving stations. Put them under federal supervision. Any time they could dispose of grain over minimum prices it would be permitted.

Result would be that surplus would be back on farms and not in the show windows. There would be no incentive to grow more than could be disposed of.

For truckers a fine and confiscation for buying direct from farmers. Everything would move thru licensed elevators and handlers.—J. A. Kadel, Sterling, Ill.

Elevator Helpers Scarce

Grain & Feed Journals: Help situation is getting no better. We are paying enormous prices for labor and not getting anything like a good day's work. Really at the high prices organized labor is getting they do a better job than transit labor we pick up. They don't want to work a full week, they are not used to the present scale of wages that elevator men are paying and it gripes them to work a full week. They want to work about 5 days, and lay off to spend their high wages the 6th day. Our feed plant is running at about half its capacity, wholly on account of labor. We are getting all the concentrates we want now.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres., Winchester, Ind.

Travels of an Overloaded Car of Oats

Grain & Feed Journal: Herewith I enclose a copy of a report to the Grain & Feed Review. of a large car of oats 132,800 lbs.—4,150 bus. shipped to Wm. Pell Co. by Harold E. Ditsworth, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co. at Armstrong, Ia.

I enclose Weight Certificate of a car of oats issued by Minnesota Weighmaster David Lundeen on C. B. & Q. car 21053 under date of April 28 showing car contained 144,250 lbs. This load was too big for the railroad, but our commission merchant found a way to ease the problem, so we were paid for all we shipped and hereforth will refrain from loading cars in excess of stenciled capacity. Farmers Elevator Co., Jos. Berkeland, mgr., Lancaster, Minn.

April 25, 1945.

Joe Berkeland, Mgr.
Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co.
Lancaster, Minn.

We were sorry to have to phone you the bad news on car 21053. The purchaser had this car track scaled for out-of-town shipment and when he was furnished the weight of 146,000 lbs. the Soo Line notified him that they would not move the car off their line as they had a report from Watkins when the car was en route to Minneapolis that the journals were smoking. Even had they let the car go off their line, the Milwaukee, on which road it was going east, would have refused it because of the big overload.

Under the circumstances, we had three alternatives. One was to sell the car out at the market and bill on the purchaser for the difference between the price obtained and ceiling price on the car and letting the matter go to arbitration for settlement. The second was to sell this car out at the market and have you ship another car to apply on this sale, and the third was the one which the purchaser offered and which seemed very fair to us, and we are glad that you decided to accept this proposition as we believe it will turn out to your advantage.

In accordance with our suggestion to you and agreement by the purchaser, this car is being ordered to one of the terminals here and the overload portion of the car will be taken out and will be sold at the market. The full capacity

load allowed under RR regulations left in the car will apply at the original ceiling price.—Kellogg Commission Company, By James J. McAuliffe.

Manpower Shortage—Inflation

Grain and Feed Journals: On page 335, paragraph 1, of the May 9th issue of the Journal you state, "The closing of country elevators because operators are not obtainable," etc. Because I do not believe this to be a statement of fact may I ask that you submit a list of such houses.

In column three on the same page you report the approaching completion of fifteen new elevators.

In paragraph three same page you make some observations concerning the price of wheat intended, or at least having the effect of making the country dealer bullish on his holdings. Coming at a time when I am heading every communication to my managers with the statement 'WATCH YOUR INVENTORIES' I naturally resent the implications carried by your statement. Sure you may be right; but that has nothing to do with the discussion. If you really want to help the country grain trade for goodness sake stop telling them how to get rich quick.

Before I tell you that there is a lot about the Journal that I like there is one other peeve I want to get off my mind. For a long time past you have been treating inflation as something to be met with open arms. In fact you have been consistently bitter in your opposition to every attempt the government has made to keep prices within bounds. Certainly this line is not in the interest of the country grain trade. I wonder if the Journal might not be better if its editorial offices were just a little removed from LaSalle Street. It must be hard to get a perspective from where you are sitting. I really like the Journal a lot in places.—G. E. Long, Roma, Tex.

It may not be true in Texas, but up north it is a fact that the manpower shortage has affected many elevators. Our news editor has published some.

Our remarks on the price of wheat are not intended to make the country dealer bullish on his holdings. It is true the Journal has not been suppressing the fact that the currency of the United States is grossly inflated. Ignorance benefits no one.

Money in circulation at the end of 1933 was \$5,519,000,000, increased to \$8,732,000,000 at the end of 1940, \$11,160,000,000 in 1941, \$15,410,000,000 in 1942, \$20,449,000,000 in 1943, \$25,307,000,000 in 1944, and \$25,751,000,000 on Feb. 28, 1945.

We have been bitter in our opposition to any scheme of ceiling prices that robs the grain dealer of his fair margin for handling the grain. As prices are higher the grain dealer should have a wider margin between his buying and his selling prices. Several years ago when corn was selling for 19 cents per bushel, the margin was ample; but not when, as now, corn is selling at \$1.19 per bushel.

In his pamphlet, recently issued, on "Price Control, Costs and Business Profits" Chester Bowles admits the justice of our contention, where he says "O.P.A. considers maximum prices to be generally fair and equitable so long as they yield an industry or trade as a whole at least its peacetime profits."—Ed.

THE C.C.C. recently bought 11,500,000 lbs. wheat flour for the U.N.R.R.A.

One of New Mexico's Modern Elevators

Portales, Roosevelt County, New Mexico, located on the A. T. & Santa Fe R. R., is the home of one of the state's rapidly growing grain flour and feed businesses, doing business as the Portales Milling Co., and manufacturing the O. K. Brand of feed and Portales Best Flour. Last year, Worley Bros., who own the business, shipped 700 cars of grain sorghums, sudan and cane seed and the mill products were distributed throughout the state by seven trucks and semi-trailers.

This reinforced concrete elevator has a capacity of 150,000 bus. and consists of six cylindrical tanks 15 feet inside diameter, and 17 interstice bins of two to six thousand bushels capacity. Tanks are 120 feet high with cross workroom, 16 ft. over head bins and the drive-through type driveway. The main structure is surmounted by a cupola 18 ft. wide, 36 long, and 31 high.

All grain is delivered from the head to the boot by gravity. A full daylight basement is an outstanding feature in this structure.

Grain is received in two large dumpsinks and is dumped by a 5 h.p. overhead Ehrsam truck lift. The leg has a capacity of 4,500 bu. per hour. Its 12 x 6 inch nu-hy cups are mounted on a 13 inch belt. The leg is powered by a 25 h.p. Fairbanks Morse motor through a 25 h.p. Ehrsam head drive.

An electric man lift extends from the work floor to the cupola floor. All out-going grain is handled through a 10 bu. Richardson automatic scale.

A cleaner room has been provided at midway-up over the driveway. This 1000 bu. Eureka cleaner is of the all steel type and has a capacity of 1000 bu. per hour. Eight bins serve this cleaner, of which 4 are over and 4 under the cleaner. In addition to this elevator, a new 30 ton 40 x 10 feet Fairbanks Morse scale was installed and a new tile office 30 x 40 ft. was built.

In addition to the operation of this elevator, the Worley Brothers operate a feed plant and a 150 bbl. flour mill and a cotton gin in Portales. The small wood elevator erected in 1937 has a capacity of 11,000 bushels. This elevator was designed and built by Chalmers & Borton. All sheet metal and transmission machinery were furnished by the Ehrsam Mfg. Co.

Besides the large elevator the company has 30,000 bu. storage accessible to the 150 bbl. flour mill built new in 1940, and a fifty ton per day capacity feed mill consisting of a molasses mixer, one ton batch mixer and a new hammer mill now being installed. It is connected to 100 h.p. motor. Also a new brick fireproof warehouse is now under construction for the storage of field seeds, principally sudan seed.

For illustration see front outside cover page.

Civilian Curbs Being Revoked

J. A. Krug, chairman of the W.P.B., recently announced that 73 orders prohibiting or limiting the manufacture of civilian products have been revoked, and said about half the 420 orders on W.P.B.'s books will have been removed "within the next few months."

Non-priority orders may be placed at once, to become valid on the books of steel, aluminum, and copper mills when the July 1 relaxation occurs. Thereafter mills will make deliveries, subject to the rule that they do not interfere with W.P.B. authorized orders.

Krug said he would also make public shortly a simplified priority system have only two ratings, "MM" for military goods and "CC" for needed civilian products.

Under the reciprocal trade agreements act 245 reductions in duties on agricultural products have been made, of which 156 were the full 50 per cent.

Washington News

AN ALCOHOLIC beverage holiday is expected by retail liquor circles, next July or August, if the stockpile continues to increase.

CREATION of a "Supreme Administrator for Food" was recommended by Senate Agricultural Committee in a report sharply critical of O.P.A.'s administration.

SENATOR TAFT demands that the price control act be extended only six months instead of the 18 months the administration wants, unless it is drastically amended.

THE W.F.A. has announced that the C.C.C. will be the exclusive buyer of 1945 peanuts from the farmer, its agents paying a minimum of \$160 per ton for Spanish and \$145 for runner.

UNDER a 1945 Linseed Oil Sales Agreement proposed by Commodity Credit Corporation to crushers the latter may acquire oil from the Commodity Credit Corporation but will be restricted in their sales of government stock pile oil to manufacturers who certify to the crusher that the oil will be used exclusively in the manufacture of products that are exempt from quota restrictions of WFO 42a or where special approval has been granted by the W.F.A. This new procedure will eliminate the necessity of those who are producing quota-exempt goods from going to Washington and obtaining FR-10 priorities as in the past.

THE SUPERPHOSPHATE industry is willing to expand facilities for the production of both superphosphate and sulfuric acid to meet requirements, the Superphosphate Producers Industry Advisory Committee emphasized at a recent meeting, the War Production Board reported. The Committee members pointed out that this expansion could be accomplished without financial aid from the Government. However, priority assistance for the necessary construction would be essential.

FRED M. VINSON, war mobilization director, announced a new price freeze-feeder subsidy policy designed to increase the feeding of beef cattle, to better quality and higher weight. The program also is intended to encourage maximum slaughter of cattle and hogs, and improve meat distribution. Effective May 19, C.C.C. will pay a subsidy of 50c per cwt. to the seller of AA and A grade cattle marketed for slaughter (sold for \$14.25 or more per cwt., Chicago basis) weighing 800 lbs. or more, which have been owned by a seller 30 days or more. The Defense Supplies Corporation will increase the pork subsidy payment 40c a live cwt., retroactive to Apr. 1.

SINCE Apr. 30 the War Food Administration has been announcing in terms of cents per sack of 100 lbs., the rates to be paid under its wheat flour export program. Heretofore, the rates have been announced in terms of cents per bushel of wheat. The announced rates will be in addition to the flour subsidy payments by the Defense Supplies Corporation, whereas heretofore the rates announced in terms of wheat were the total of both the W.F.A. export payment and the D.S.C. flour subsidy payment.

SENATOR Wagner has introduced a bill to dissolve five government corporations, including the Defense Plant Corporation, and transfer their functions to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Besides D.P.C., the bill would transfer Metals Reserve Co., Rubber Reserve Co., Defense Supplies Co., and Disaster Loan Corporation. Wagner said all the agencies with the exception of D.L.C., were created principally to procure strategic and critical materials, supplies, and equipment needed for the war.

W.F.A. will ship to Cuba during the next twelve months 1,200,000 two-hundred-lb. bags of flour. To equalize prices in this country with agreed-upon prices at Havana, C.C.C. will announce from time to time the rates of pay-

ments to be made to the United States exporters. First rate is expected soon. Base price for the year will be \$6.90 per 200-lb. bag of bakery high patent flour, cost, insurance and freight, Havana.—G.M.H.

THE HOUSE agriculture sub-committee was told by a government official who had recently visited Europe that 'European nations over-estimated their lend-lease requirements to build up supplies for post-war civilian use. The official told the sub-committee and the conference that this foreign "stockpiling" was especially true of cotton sent to France. "By over-estimating their requirements," he said, "The French have received enough cotton to last thru the first half of 1946. If more cotton is given to the French under lend-lease, it might 'destroy' the market for American producers."

Friction as a Cause of Motor Failure

The third chief reason why motors break down is friction.

Anti-friction precautions are both simple and easy to take. Let's review them, first, as they apply to motors with sleeve bearings. In this type of bearing . . . oil adheres to the shaft and is dragged along by rotation. In this way, a lubricating film is formed that prevents friction if certain precautions are observed.

Here's one of them: **USE THE RIGHT OIL!** Use it in the right quantities at the right intervals . . . following to the letter the lubricating instructions of the motor manufacturer. The next precaution begins with a "don't."

DON'T ADD NEW OIL WHILE THE MOTOR IS RUNNING! Here's why. When the motor is running, a certain amount of lubricant rides the ring over the oil level. As a result you may be fooled into adding too much oil . . . and if you do that . . . unless your motor has the special protection of a sealed sleeve bearing . . . excess oil is almost sure to escape from where it belongs.

Once this oil has escaped, the damage it can do is serious. It can deteriorate the mica insulating segments between commutator bars. It can foul the commutator bars themselves. It can soak windings to the point where rewinding may be the only way to prevent burnout or breakdown. It can "gum up the works" in general.

Now let's review the anti-friction precautions needed for motors with ball bearings. Make sure the inner race is tight enough on the shaft to rotate with it . . . but not so tight as to cause frictional distortion.

Another important precaution involves correct greasing. Apply the right grease, in the right quantities, in the right way. Follow exactly the greasing instructions of your manufacturer. And whatever you do . . . **DON'T OVER GREASE.** Excess grease promotes friction . . . and along with it, heat.

VIBRATION is the fourth and last chief reason for motor breakdowns. If excessive vibration is permitted to develop in a motor, parts can be shaken loose . . . electrical connections can be broken . . . portions of the metallic structure crystallized . . . frictional wear of every kind greatly increased!

To avoid these consequences of vibration, a few simple checks should be made . . . and made regularly. Check frequently for misalignment. Foundation settling, heavy floor loading, excessive bearing wear . . . any or all of these may be causing vibration through misalignment.

Check to see if vibration in the driven machine is being transmitted to the motor.

Check to see if excessive belt or chain tension may be at fault. Or, perhaps, the trouble

may lie in the push-apart effect inherent in spur gears.

Check, too, for the possibility of motor shaft oscillation resulting from a loose bearing. And don't forget the possibility that motor mounting bolts may have worked loose. Check them, too!

To summarize, 90 per cent of all motor failures are due to just four causes . . . all of them simple, all of them thoroly familiar to experienced maintenance men, all of them preventable.

In these days of emergency, authorities urge us to load motors beyond their nameplate ratings . . . up to the very limit of built-in reserve power. The success of this entire program depends upon you . . . you in the all important field of maintenance. To make sure that your motors stand up under their unprecedented load, guarantee them four freedoms:

FREEDOM FROM DIRT! FREEDOM FROM MOISTURE! FREEDOM FROM FRICTION! FREEDOM FROM VIBRATION!

It isn't what we know that counts. It's what we do about what we know.—Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

From Abroad

AUSTRALIA has arranged to import 2,000,000 bus. of sorghum grain from the United States for stock feed.

ARGENTINA'S sunflower seed crop now being harvested will be about 1,263,000 tons, against 1,150,000 tons last year.

IN HOLLAND, before their retreat the Germans completely destroyed two great grain mills at Vierlingsbeek and Wansum.

ARGENTINA has fixed the price of the 1944-45 corn crop at 7.7 pesos per 100 kilos, about 88.25 cents U. S. per bushel.

AUSTRALIA has raised the subsidy on feed wheat one shilling, to one shilling, six pence per bushel, costing the government several million pounds.

DENMARK in 1944 produced 1,286,000 quarters wheat, and 2,069,000 quarters rye, against 827,000 wheat and 2,510,000 rye, in 1943. A quarter is 480 lbs.

THE WAR continued too far into the spring for Europe to feed herself thru the coming winter from her own crops and produce. There is yet time for some planting which will help to meet the needs.

ARGENTINE exports of corn were 153,000 tons between Jan. 1 and Apr. 30, against 34,000 tons during the like period a year ago. Wheat exports were 873,000 tons, against 819,000 tons.

IN BRAZIL the outlook for the 1945 rice crop is that it will be smaller than the 1944 crop. Present estimates are for a 30 per cent reduction in the Rio Grande do Sul crop. This indicates a production of approximately 320,000 metric tons, which will be one of the smallest crops in recent years.

THE FRENCH Minister of Agriculture estimated recently that, owing to unfavorable weather in the closing months of 1944, only 6.7 million acres had been sown to winter wheat compared with 10 million acres in the previous year and a pre-war average of 12.5 million acres.

IN RUSSIA the sown area for all agricultural crops during 1945 is to be increased over that of 1944 by 8,100,000 hectares, of which 5,900,000 hectares will be added on collective farms and 600,000 on State farms and subsidiary allotments. Acreage sown to grain crops is to be extended by 3,700,000 hectares, with spring planted grain as the chief crop.

ARGENTINA will market about 220,000,000 bus. corn during the season beginning Apr. 1, against 350,000,000 bus. the preceding crop year.—U.S.D.A. The corn harvest now under way is expected to yield 120,000,000 to 140,000,000 bus., the smallest since 1917, except the crop failure two years ago.

Dust Explosions Do Happen in Country Elevators

Dust explosions in the large concrete terminal grain elevators are so spectacular they are given wide publicity in the metropolitan daily newspapers. This has led to the false impression that dust explosions do not occur in country grain elevators.

When machinery is operated in a country grain elevator and the dust is allowed to accumulate the conditions are ripe for an explosion, needing only a swirl of wind to raise the dust and a spark for the ignition.

Dust explosions are recorded at many country points, notably at Pillsbury, N. D., in 1927; Spearville, Kan., in 1926; Hereford, Tex., in 1926; Hobson, Mont.; Belgrade, Neb.; Ohio City, O.; Farmers Elevator, Kent, Minn.; Labolt, S. D. (feed mill); Mandan, N. D.; Farmers Elevator, Cummings, N. D.; Farmington, Minn.; Green Valley, Minn.; Sutton, N. D.; Rocky Ridge, O.; Underwood, N. D. (feed mill); Cosmos, Minn. (feed mill); Mayville, N. D.; Tracy, Minn.; Sedan, Minn.; Starkweather, N. D.; Arco, Minn. (feed mill in elevator); Moorhead, Minn.; Merville, Ia.; Grandin, N. D.; Erie, N. D.; Hamacher Grain Co., Richmond, Mo.; Hutchinson, Minn. (feed grinding addition); Hendricks, Minn.; Freeland, Mich.; Iona, Idaho; Eldora, Ia.; Gould, Okla.; Vermillion, S. D.; Berkeley, Ore.; Lansford, N. D.; Hopkins, Minn.; Clay Center, Kan.

A typical country elevator dust explosion is that which occurred the night of Dec. 19, 1941, destroying the 10,000-bu. elevator of the Kimbell Milling Co. at Grandfield, Okla. The house was of frame construction. It was closed at the time and the machinery was not running. The cause remains a mystery.

The engraving herewith does not exaggerate the force of the explosion, which blew windows out at a distance of 500 yards from the elevator. Sheet iron from the elevator was hurled a block distant.

Fire broke out two hours after the explosion. The resulting damage to building and machinery amounted to \$6,906.31, and expense of salvage plus damage to 14,222 bus. of wheat amounted to only \$2,257.48. These amounts would have been far greater if it were not for the fact that the resulting fire was of miraculously small intensity and the local fire department was able to control the fire with no further damage to the structure and with negligible water damage to the wheat.

Andrews & Shank, underwriters, to whom we are indebted for the engraving, point out that proper housekeeping practices may not prevent an explosion but they most certainly will minimize the damage if one does occur and possibly prevent secondary explosions which usually do the real damage. In addition, the spread of any resulting fire can be more easily controlled in a clean elevator as well as fires from any other cause.



Elevator at Grandfield, Okla., of Kimbell Milling Co., Wrecked by Dust Explosion

Soybean Inspections Increased Sharply

Inspected receipts of soybeans in April increased sharply to a total of 6,588 cars, compared with 3,848 cars in March and 2,367 cars in February, according to inspectors' reports to the Grain Products Branch of the War Food Administration. Inspected receipts October through April this season were 68,588 cars compared with 73,805 cars for the same period the preceding year.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in April showed continued improvement, 91 per cent grading No. 2 or better compared with 88 per cent in March and 83 per cent in February.

Inspections of soybeans in April included the equivalent of 313 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 17 cars.

Soybeans: Inspected receipts, April, 1945, in carlots.

Class	Grade				Oct. 1, to Apr.	
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Sam-ple	30
Yellow	3,435	2,529	420	124	56	68,025
Green						32
Brown					1	44
Black			2	3	2	71
Mixed		11	2	1	2	416
Oct.-April cars, 39,812	24,277	8,130	1,064	522		73,805
1943-44 Pet.	54	33	11	1	1	100

¹Cargo and truck receipts converted to carlots on basis of 1,650 bushels equal to 1 carlot.

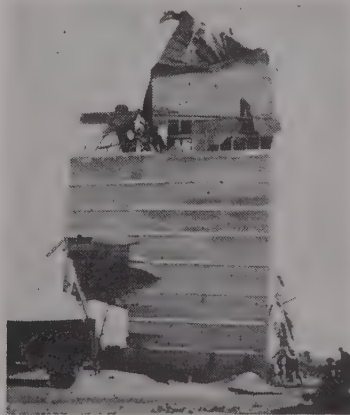
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ceiling prices on straw in limited areas may be set by regional and district directors of the O.P.A. if a shortage of hay would increase the price of straw unduly, in the area, the O.P.A. announced, effective May 15.

THE RYE supply for 1944-45 is still placed at about 61 million bushels, consisting of a carry-over last July of 31 million bushels, and a crop and imports totaling around 30 million bushels. Disappearance will be below the 55 million bushels in 1943-44. Rye prices in 1944-45, altho substantially below parity, are the highest since 1920. For the 9 months, July 1944-March 1945, prices averaged about 5 cents above a year earlier. Reflecting a good demand for limited supplies, prices are expected to continue strong.—U.S.D.A.

C. C. C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation wheat loans and liquidations have been as follows recently and compared with a year ago:

	LOANS COMPLETED		LIQUIDATIONS	
	Number	Thous. Bus.	Thous. Bus.	Thous. Bus.
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Feb. 28.	136,044	121,159	183,105	129,636
Mar. 10.	136,081	121,161	183,157	129,638
Mar. 17.	136,108	121,164	183,193	129,640
Mar. 24.	136,131	121,178	183,209	129,664
Apr. 21.	136,174	121,282	183,240	129,869
Apr. 30.	136,217	121,285	183,264	129,870



Australian Wheat Supply Position

The wheat supply position in Australia is analyzed as follows by the Australian Wheat Board:

During December, 1944, two facts became apparent, firstly that many wheat growers were holding back wheat for eventualities, and secondly that either stockfeeding had increased to a rate equivalent to a consumption of over 60 million bushels per annum, or feeders were buying heavily to build up reserves. It must be appreciated that the Board has neither the knowledge nor the power to determine which class or classes of users are most essential to Australia's wartime economy. That determination can only be made by the Government, which alone has a complete knowledge of Australia's needs. Realizing, however, that some lead must be given to enable prompt action to be taken, the Board recommended that wheat should be supplied to users on the basis of the first nine months of 1944, but that some wheat should be held in reserve to meet necessitous cases of those who would otherwise be excluded from supplies. This was approved by the Government for the period to the end of February, 1945, and the Government proposed to ask the state governments to co-operate in arranging for distribution and the allotment of quotas in their respective states. The Board's proposal had the merit of insuring that regular users of wheat could obtain their share of the available wheat, and the reserve would take care of part of the disabilities caused by drought, and also of those who had commenced poultry or pig raising after September, 1944.

The Board is receiving many application for wheat for starving sheep, and has asked the Government to consider an allocation for this purpose which will at least carry such sheep for a few weeks until the sheep men can make other arrangements. On the figures available, it seems clear that any poultry or pig raiser who proposes to increase the number of his stock would be well advised to plan at most for replacements only.

EXPORTS for 1945.—There will be no further exports of wheat during the year. All that has been shipped to date has been such Allied needs as were inescapable altho the Board was successful in canceling shipments of several million bushels of wheat, and in another case of substituting flour for wheat, so that the offals would remain in Australia. Flour shipments being made are the balance of a contract made in February, 1944, with the British Ministry of Food, and which are urgently required for destinations other than the U.K.

IMPORTS.—The Government has authorized the importation of a quantity of corn but a recent statement declared that the waging of wars in two hemispheres was making shipping more difficult than ever. Our inquiries disclose that beyond a few odd cargoes, there is little hope of importing the quantities authorized by the Government at an early date.

INTERSTATE Transfer of Wheat.—The Board has arranged under Government authority to ship wheat from South and Western Australia to the other four states. Earlier shipments could not be made because port and railway facilities in those two states were taxed to the utmost to ship the wheat so urgently required in India for human consumption. As soon as that wheat had gone, the Board switched to interstate shipments. To insure greatest possible expedition the Government arranged for special railway engines to be sent to Western Australia to help in the heavy transport required in that state.

TWENTY-EIGHT state legislatures had adjourned late in April. The following, sixteen states are still in session: Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas and Wisconsin.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Pritchett, Colo., May 14.—Prospects for the wheat crop are excellent in this territory.—Jas. O. Dougan.

Arriba, Colo., May 16.—H. C. Harrison of the Shell Grain Co. reports that wheat prospects are excellent. Growing grain is of nice color and there is plenty of moisture.

Winchester, Ind., May 19.—Oats are not improving, they are small and some poor stands. One of our best farmers told me this week he disced up his field of 30 acres he had sown early, sowed them again two weeks ago, he wanted to sow his clover seed and didn't want to sow it on a thin cover crop.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Greeley, Kan., May 15.—Very little corn planted. The weather has been wet and cold here. Farmers are planning on planting many soybeans. Not many acres of oats and flax sown on account of the wet weather this spring. Most of the wheat fields look good, some good looking flax. Farmers getting ready to plant soybeans.—Greeley Co-op Ass'n, Geo. H. Lackteig, mgr.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 10.—Spring wheat crop in good condition except at points on the South Plains line, points on the main line north of Amarillo and on the Spur branch of the W. V. Ry., where lack of moisture and high winds have done considerable damage. If no moisture is received within the next ten days the yield will be very small.—Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Co.

Higginsville, Mo., May 14.—The wet weather has done some damage to our growing wheat, especially in the lowlands. From reports we get, fully 20 per cent damage has been done. With sunshine and ideal weather from here, this damage will be overcome some. With a small acreage of oats, we should have a large acreage of corn in Missouri.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Oklahoma City, Okla., May 1.—Excessive rains, rust and green bugs have caused a rapid decline in prospects in the last four weeks. Drought has caused some abandonment and a decline in condition in the extreme northwestern and southwestern counties. Leaf rust is prevalent over a wide area and has greatly reduced prospective yields in the main wheat counties.—K. D. Blood, D. D. Pittman, Agri. Statisticians, Oklahoma Crop Report.

Topeka, Kan., May 10.—The Kansas winter wheat crop is estimated at 239,040,000 bus. or an improvement of 7,483,000 from last month, according to the May 1 Crop Report issued co-operatively by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. This compares with 191,624,000 bus. produced in 1944 and 133,700,000 bus. for the 10-year (1934-43) average.—H. L. Collins, Agri. Statistician in Charge, Kansas State Board of Agri.

Hutchinson, Kan., May 10.—Conditions are generally reported good and yet there are some reports of spotted yellow wheat, presumably because of low spots and too much moisture. If moisture means anything, we shall have a wheat crop to be proud of. April gave the West third of the state an average of 3 ins.; the middle third of the state for April was approximately 7.5 ins. With moisture abundant and the (we hope) fine weather ahead, the grain, hay and pasture should all produce abundantly.—O. E. Case, sec'y., Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 10.—A small acreage has been drowned out in river bottoms and low spots, and excessive moisture in the central valley region has resulted in a yellowing of many fields and has promoted the development of leaf rust. Nebraska reports the best prospects in many years. Frequent light precipitation in western Kansas has improved the soil moisture, but parts of the Texas Panhandle and New Mexico report the need for additional moisture. Warmer weather in the Pacific Northwest has improved the condition of the crop there.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, Editor.

Helena, Mont., May 10.—Crop is in good condition but needs moisture; cool dry weather has retarded growth to some extent.—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

Springfield, Ill., May 11.—Winter wheat growth is generally rank and this tendency increases southward. Rust is appearing earlier than usual. A period of drying weather is needed to improve plant sturdiness and color, especially in many fields or parts of fields in the wetter areas.—A. J. Surratt, Agri. Statistician in Charge, Illinois and U. S. Departments of Agri.

Denver, Colo., May 10.—C. B. & Q. acreage in Colorado estimated at 887,200 acres compared with 824,980 acres last year; condition very good in Eastern Colorado, fair, Wiggins and west. C. B. & Q. acreage in South Dakota totals 6100 acres as compared with 10,900 acres a year ago. Production for the state is expected to set a new high record.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Dr. John H. Parker of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, after viewing the yellowing fields in central and central western Kansas, thinks the government estimate on the Kansas wheat crop should have been lowered 8,000,000 bus. instead of being raised that amount. Yellow leaves are numerous in fields 75 miles west of Hutchinson, he reports, due to excess spring moisture and cool, cloudy weather.

Ottawa, Ont., May 14.—It is estimated, in Ontario, where practically all Canadian fall wheat is grown, 20,000 acres, or 3 per cent of the area sown last autumn, were winter-killed, leaving 662,000 acres for harvest, compared with 668,000 in 1944. Condition of the crop May 1 was 103 per cent of the long-time average, against 91 a year ago. In all Canada, where the area seeded to fall rye last fall amounted to 366,000 acres, 22,000 acres or 6 per cent were winter-killed, leaving for harvest 344,000 acres, compared with 417,850 harvested in 1944. Condition of the crop May 1 was 85 per cent of normal, against 91 a year ago.

Decatur, Ill., May 19.—Condition of winter wheat is spotted, ranging from good to poor. Growth is generally rank. A period of drying weather is needed to improve plant sturdiness and color. Production of millfeeds is absorbed by feed manufacturers as fast as it is made available. The condition of oats varies from favorable to unevenly poor. There will be some spotted abandonment of oats acreage as a result of thinning of stands by frosts, water damage, or poor germination. This acreage will be diverted mostly to soybeans. Corn planting is being held up by cold, wet weather. Several weeks of sunshine should make quite a change in the picture. All country deliveries of corn are at a standstill as wet weather conditions will not permit shelling and hauling.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Spokane, Wash., May 9.—Because of the backward season Pacific northwest grain faces a genuine hazard. With average crop weather it will be a late crop. The bulk of the winter wheat varies from three to eight inches high and advanced stands are well stooled. A few early fields are jointing. Wheat acreage is up with Washington likely to establish a new acreage record and both Idaho and Oregon will have increases. From recent survey it is found there is an enormous volume of grain backed up on farms and in country mills and elevator storage; a storage of 25,600,000 bus. in Washington (no terminal stocks included) compared with an average ('31-'39) of 17,000,000; Idaho has 11 million and Oregon 13,000.—F. K. H.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 16.—Unfavorable weather conditions during the past two weeks have frequently interrupted field operations and further delayed the completion of seeding. Only brief periods of sunshine and seasonable temperatures have broken the continually cold and cloudy weather which has prevailed since early April. Persistent strong winds, particularly in the western part of the territory, have dried the top soil and caused enough soil shifting so that reseeded in many cases will be necessary. Altho subsoil moisture reserves are satisfactory throughout the entire territory and the top soil in the east is still saturated, there are large areas in the west where additional rainfall at this time would be welcome. Damage has unquestionably been done to early seeded grain and flax, as a result of hard freezes and high winds, but it will require a period of warm growing weather before its full extent will be evident.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford, Vice-Pres.

Sanborn, Minn., May 23.—Crop prospects are good. Farmers have their corn and beans planted in good shape. Ground was dry and worked very good. We just received a nice rain, sun will really start things to growing. Corn and bean acreage will be very large.—Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., May 10.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following report as of May 1:

OATS condition in the 10 southern states is better than both last year and average. The 7,000,000 acres in oats is 8 per cent above last year and 26 per cent above average. For this group of states oats condition was 79 per cent, compared with 74 a year earlier and the 10-year 1934-43 average of 68.

WINTER WHEAT production indicated for 1945, 835,186,000 bus., is the largest on record and compared with 764,073,000 bus. produced in 1944 and 585,994,000 bus., the 10-year (1934-43) average. The acreage remaining for harvest, 46,768,000 acres, is 15 per cent larger than last year and the largest since 1938. The acreage not harvested for grain is expected to be 5.7 per cent of the acreage planted for all purposes. This would be the smallest percentage not harvested for grain since 1931, and compares with 12.2 per cent last year and 17.3 per cent, the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Acreage, prospective yield and production in important states follow:

State.	WINTER WHEAT				Production	
	Acreage Abandoned 1945, P.c.	Left for harvest, 1945, Thous. acres	Average 1934-43, bus.	Indicated May 1, 1945	1944, thous. bus.	Indicated May 1, 1945
Pa.	1.0	940	19.5	22.5	20,108	21,150
Ohio	0.5	2,273	20.2	24.0	46,805	54,552
Ind.	2.0	1,632	17.1	20.5	26,380	33,456
Ill.	3.0	1,403	17.8	18.0	24,472	25,254
Mich.	0.5	974	20.3	23.0	22,992	22,402
Mo.	5.0	1,710	14.4	14.5	23,800	24,795
Nebr.	3.5	3,694	14.8	19.0	35,009	70,186
Kans.	2.5	13,280	12.8	18.0	191,624	239,040
Md.	5.5	390	19.3	21.0	8,906	8,190
Va.	6.0	540	14.2	14.5	11,275	7,830
Okla.	6.0	5,432	11.9	12.5	85,914	67,900
Tex.	10.0	4,525	10.1	12.5	74,746	56,562
Mont.	9.5	1,377	17.1	21.0	25,806	28,917
Idaho	5.0	719	23.5	25.0	17,780	17,975
Colo.	17.0	1,285	14.9	18.0	16,827	23,130
Wash.	8.0	1,603	26.3	28.5	40,270	45,686
Oreg.	8.5	742	22.1	23.0	18,850	17,066
Calif.	4.0	543	18.0	19.0	10,393	10,317
U. S.	5.7	46,768	15.3	17.9	764,073	835,186

Rye production for 1945 is forecast at 28,872,000 bus. This is about 30 per cent below the 10-year (1934-43) average of 41,434,000 bus., and is the smallest production since 1936 with the exception of the very short crop of 25,872,000 bus. in 1944. Yield per acre prospects are well above average, but production will be at a low level, since less than 2,250,000 acres are expected to be harvested for grain. This is even less than last year's low acreage, and is the smallest acreage for harvest in more than 10 years.

State	RYE				Production	
	Acreage 1944	Left for harvest for grain in 1945	Average 1934-43, bus.	Indicated May 1, 1945	1944, thous. bus.	Indicated May 1, 1945
Ind.*	90	130	12.7	14.0	1,080	1,820
Ill.	66	69	12.4	12.5	759	862
Mich.	73	60	12.6	14.0	949	840
Wis.	100	90	11.5	11.5	1,000	1,035
Minn.	111	132	13.5	16.0	1,221	2,112
Mo.	70	92	11.5	12.0	840	1,104
N. Dak.	192	145	11.1	14.5	2,016	2,102
S. Dak.	392	349	11.3	14.0	4,508	4,886
Nebr.	328	380	10.5	12.0	3,444	4,560
Kans.	94	92	10.7	11.5	987	1,058
Okla.	152	141	8.2	9.5	1,520	1,340
Colo.	69	52	8.7	10.0	586	520
Ore.	30	36	13.5	14.5	450	522
U. S.	2,254	2,246	11.9	12.9	25,872	28,872

He Died Climbing

In Switzerland a gravestone marks the final resting place of a mountain guide, and on it are these words: "He Died Climbing." Could anyone ask for a finer epitaph?

To continue to grow and expand our personalities straight through to the end—that is valiant living. As long as we have minds to think with, hands to work with, and a will to command them both, we can climb up to better things.—The Friendly Adventurer.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Pritchett, Colo., May 14.—This station handled over one half million bushels of grain in the 1944 crop year.—Jas. O. Dougan.

Mount Clare (Baltimore p. o.), Md.—When the new crop moves we expect to handle a large volume of the wheat in this section.—E. H. Beer & Co., Inc.

Houston, Tex.—The C.C.C. has moved 500 to 600 cars from the Panhandle to Houston to fill the Australian export order, taking grain that is being tendered on government loans.

Washington, D. C.—Export grain unloaded at the ports in April totaled 13,472 cars, compared with 2,390 in April, 1944, or an increase of 464 per cent.—Ass'n of American Railroads.

San Francisco, Cal.—The first sample of new crop barley was received at San Francisco May 12 and represented California Mariout grown near Bethany, Cal. Movement of the Sacramento valley crop is not expected to be general until after June 1.

Spokane, Wash.—Wheat inspections for the season to date were 13,678 against 16,800 cars a year ago. Pasco was second in volume for last month's inspection with 1,266. Montana wheat inspected totaled 610 cars and the total from the harvest to date of 4,036.—F. K. H.

Washington, D. C., May 11.—Soybean stocks in all position as of April 1 totaled about 112,000,000 bus. Of this total 25,000,000 bus. were on farms, and more than 32,000,000 bus. were in interior mills, elevators, warehouses and other establishments. Nearly 33,000,000 bus. were stored at processing plants and approximately 16,500,000 bus. were at the 46 terminal markets. Less than 3,000,000 bus. are being held by the Commodity Credit Corporation.—U. S. D. A.

Seattle, Wash.—With the arrival of the barge "Island Forester" from Vancouver, B. C., completing her 42nd trip, this vessel will have delivered a total of 168,000 tons of wheat from British Columbia to Seattle under charter to Kerr, Gifford & Co. The barge has been chartered again by Kerr, Gifford & Co. owing to the critical shortage of box cars in Montana for use in bringing to Seattle mills high protein wheat for the manufacture of flour for the Army and Navy.—F. K. H.

Ottawa, Ont., May 17.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grains were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended May 10; in bushels: Wheat, 2,708,435; oats, 2,378,973; barley, 369,118; rye, 33,946; flaxseed, 15,765; since Aug. 1 as compared with the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 288,543,478 (226,640,435); oats, 106,544,204 (104,937,088); barley, 70,155,929 (71,579,925); rye, 3,783,754 (4,345,966); flaxseed, 6,822,809 (14,106,993).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion statistician.

Churchill, Ont.—Shipments of wheat and other grains from Churchill via Hudson Strait to overseas destinations will be made during the coming summer, according to a statement by Geo. McIvor, chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board. Mr. McIvor stated the board intends to ship grain at the Churchill terminal elevator as soon as the war ban had been lifted and navigation conditions permit. It is the board's wish to have this northern Canadian seaport used to the fullest extent practicable for future grain shipments to Europe. No commercial cargoes have moved in or out of Churchill since the outbreak of war almost six years ago.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—About 112 million bushels of soybeans remained in storage on Apr. 1, 1945, in all positions on and off farms. Of these nearly 28 million bushels were still on farms and over 32 million bushels were in interior mills, elevators and warehouses and other establishments, as estimated by the Crop Reporting Board; nearly 33 million bushels were stored at processing plants, as enumerated by the Bureau of the Census, about 16,500,000 bus. were at the 46 terminal markets, as reported by War Food Administration; and less than 3 million bushels were reported by Commodity Credit Corporation in its own steel and wooden bins. Total stocks were nearly 3 million bushels larger than a year earlier.—U. S. D. A.

Duluth, Minn.—The release of a larger number of box cars to country shippers has begun to bear good results, and reflected in much heavier daily receipts of wheat. Receipts a few weeks ago running only several hundred cars have jumped up to over 2,000 and the movement is expected to continue for some time on this scale. Bulk of the incoming grain is applied on former to arrive sales, with only a minimum of free cars open for sale. With ample boats for use in transporting grain down lake by boat in large volume, a considerable load has been taken off railroad traffic easing the pent up demand for cars in other areas. Altho lake shipping has stepped up after a short lag transportation officials claim the rate has not yet reached the scale necessary to assure filling the season's quota. While Buffalo has received most of the grain, other eastern lake ports, even South Chicago and Milwaukee received sizeable cargoes, principally barley.—F. G. C.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Commodity Exchange Division of the War Food Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
June 3.....	36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370	....
July 1.....	48,561	1,374	20,543	39,196	....
Aug. 5.....	48,559	1,789	25,965	39,820	....
Sept. 2.....	52,634	2,620	28,713	38,583	....
Oct. 7.....	47,188	3,178	23,489	39,355	9,467
Nov. 4.....	49,258	3,268	25,151	43,557	13,204
Dec. 2.....	46,901	2,652	23,139	43,883	17,903
Jan. 6.....	45,150	1,191	20,438	43,901	23,078
Jan. 13.....	44,677	1,153	21,327	44,731	24,103
Jan. 20.....	45,146	1,028	20,866	44,810	24,256
Jan. 27.....	43,890	986	22,455	45,445	24,000
Feb. 3.....	43,248	986	22,267	46,378	24,288
Feb. 10.....	42,125	937	22,000	48,294	23,951
Feb. 17.....	41,624	962	22,421	48,967	23,729
Feb. 24.....	40,810	929	23,712	49,681	23,839
Mar. 3.....	42,135	865	23,637	51,332	24,469
Mar. 10.....	40,577	884	23,513	53,157	24,244
Mar. 17.....	40,003	901	22,853	52,847	24,056
Mar. 24.....	40,394	909	22,449	54,242	22,651
Mar. 31.....	41,028	778	22,672	54,471	23,031
Apr. 7.....	40,580	863	22,415	46,222	21,328
Apr. 13.....	40,817	950	23,225	45,825	20,910
Apr. 21.....	40,137	971	24,250	48,767	22,743
Apr. 28.....	39,766	1,064	24,441	49,227	21,902
May 5.....	39,152	1,238	24,047	48,448	21,195
May 12.....	37,477	1,359	24,102	47,622	21,715
May 19.....	36,970	1,828	25,986	45,382	21,975

April Receipts and Shipments of Grain

The following reports of receipts and shipments of grain were received too late to be included in the report published in May 9 issue of Grain & Feed Journals. Expressed in bushels:

	Receipts 1944		Shipments 1944	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
WHEAT				
Ft. Wil'm	18,343,832	18,850,966	40,382,287	42,388,432
M'nap'lis	9,699,200	15,576,000	7,379,200	8,683,500
Toledo	898,075	639,200	1,649,000	1,825,800
CORN				
Ft. Wil'm	.....	.....	2,715	268
M'nap'lis	1,451,200	81,000	7,379,200	8,683,500
Toledo	336,000	639,200	465,600	196,800
OATS				
Ft. Wil'm	10,593,062	9,685,895	19,052,551	10,281,076
M'nap'lis	4,255,200	1,260,000	4,112,000	1,359,000
Toledo	69,300	151,200	210,000	224,700
RYE				
Ft. Wil'm	656,708	421,074	1,019,984	2,011,166
M'nap'lis	416,000	345,000	252,800	526,500
Toledo	.....	.....	1,500	.....
BARLEY				
Ft. Wil'm	1,515,105	4,933,066	7,944,791	6,709,993
M'nap'lis	2,689,200	1,745,900	3,670,200	2,782,900
Toledo	108,000	72,000	36,000	42,000
SOYBEANS				
M'nap'lis	40,500	15,000	.....	.....
Toledo	132,800	222,400	382,400	256,000
FLAXSEED				
Ft. Wil'm	198,636	211,941	1,121,672	1,712,242
M'nap'lis	328,500	807,000	207,000	129,000
MIXED GRAIN				
Ft. Wil'm	82,409	30,899	35,259	9,106
MILLSTUFFS (tons)				
M'nap'lis	.....	.....	82,560	94,470
M'nap'lis (screenings)	3,920	8,510	8,610	4,320

Grain Elevator Accident Prevention

A man 28 years of age had been employed two months as cut-in man when he met with an accident.

THE ACCIDENT:—At 5:45 a. m. a small fire started in the boot of an elevator. The foreman instructed this employee to go via man lift to the next floor and stop the elevator by removing the belt from a moving pulley. This procedure avoids stopping the entire bank of machines, thereby eliminating a delay of several hours in production.

The belt in question is near the ceiling, but accessible from a catwalk, which is of frame construction. This catwalk, with guard rails and toe boards, is within 18 inches of the belt.

The employee felt that the safest way to get the belt from the moving pulley was with a stick, but none was available. He claims to have momentarily debated whether to leave the platform and find a stick, but finally decided that the emergency of a fire necessitated immediate action.

Therefore he braced himself against the guard rail and pushed against the belt with his right foot. The force of his weight caused the guard rail to break. He lost his balance and the right foot was dragged into the pulley.

THE INJURY:—Two broken bones in the right leg.

CAUSES OF THE ACCIDENT:—It can be judged that the principal cause of this accident was the fire, which resulted from a combination of circumstances, including human failure. Since an unsafe condition, which had caused other accidents of the same type, existed, the fire can be disregarded for purposes of this investigation.

No. 1 Cause—Pulley driven motors. No means of shutting off one machine without interfering with the operation of other machines in the same bank.

No. 2 Cause—Placing production ahead of safety. (The foreman had instructed the employee to remove the belt from a moving pulley.)

No. 3 Cause—Failure to establish a safe practice for getting belts from moving pulleys. A stick should have been handy.

No. 4 Cause—A flimsy guard rail held together with a tenpenny nail. A railing which does not have the strength to hold the weight of an individual can be more of a hazard than no railing at all.

HOW TO PREVENT FURTHER ACCIDENTS OF THE SAME TYPE:

The first step in an effective safety program is to provide a safe, healthy work place. Unless there is physical evidence in the form of good lighting, good ventilation, properly laid out and well guarded machinery, it is difficult if not impossible to educate persons to abide by safe practices.

This and other accidents of the same type indicate a lack of safety engineering here. Therefore the following steps are being taken:

Study loss experience showing direct and indirect cost of accidents.

Inspect the entire operation with a technically trained safety engineer.

Present study, including engineering recommendations, to management. Among other things see that shifters are installed on all pulleys.

Get closer interest of maintenance crew in proper guarding. See that the person in charge of safety passes on all such installations before and after they are made.

Get management behind establishment of safe practices, after the engineering job has been completed. This will include proper orientation, including training, of new employees.—National Safety Council.

AFTER THE C.C.C. Said it was not going to buy more rye the Army bought 1,000,000 bus. for immediate export.



Plans, photographs and descriptions of bulk grain handling facilities planned and erected by engineers specializing in grain elevators of modern design.

In compiling and publishing Plans of Grain Elevators we have striven to give readers a clear understanding of the advantages to be obtained in following the latest practices of experienced grain elevator engineers in designing, constructing and arranging a modern elevator.

This volume, our Fifth Edition of plans and descriptions of grain elevators, is the most interesting and the most helpful work on design and construction of grain elevators yet published. It has been confined to illustrated descriptions of Grain Elevators of North America because these elevators have been designed especially to meet the needs and conditions confronting grain merchants of this continent. It should be of real help in crystallizing the ideas of grain dealers as to the facilities best suited to the needs of their business, and in giving builders definite ideas as to what they want.

This new volume contains over 968 illustrations and descriptions of elevators constructed of concrete, tile, brick, steel and wood. Many central market storage, transfer and cleaning elevators, as well as country receiving and shipping elevators are illustrated and described. All are designed to expedite, facilitate and reduce the cost of handling bulk grain. Nothing has been taken from previous editions.

Many illustrations of feed grinding and mixing elevators as well as grain elevator offices, cob burners, corn cribs, conveyor galleries should help every dealer desiring to modernize his facilities.

This 5th edition of plans of Grain Elevators of North America is printed on 500 pages of book paper, size 9x12 inches, bound in Art Canvas, shipping weight five pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage.

Order now and plan an elevator that will not only facilitate and expedite your handling of bulk grain, but will also reduce your cost for power and labor, and correct known fire hazards.

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Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Lonoke, Ark.—Articles of incorporation of the Lonoke Grain Drying Co-operative were filed with Sec'y of State C. G. Hall. The firm will be nonprofit association for producers of agriculture products, and plans to dry, store and ship rice. The co-op reported 9,000 shares of stock and listed total capital of \$300,000.—P. J. P.

Jonesboro, Ark.—Construction of a cotton seed oil mill and soy bean crushing plant is expected to begin shortly. Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state, listing starting capital at \$150,000. Heading the project is W. C. Hargrove, Jr., of Jonesboro. The articles of incorporation listed the firm as Hargrove Industries, Inc.—P. J. P.

Jonesboro, Ark.—Contract for the erection of a large rice drying and storage plant to be erected by the Craighead Rice Milling, a corporation headed by J. H. Crain of Wilson, and associated of Craighead and adjoining counties, was awarded to Jack Construction Co. Cost of the project will be in excess of \$300,000. Erection of the plant will start at once.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

San Jacinto, Cal.—The San Jacinto Milling Co. recently purchased the mill and warehouse building occupied by it from A. P. McClintock, the purchase including three acres of adjoining ground.

Isleton, Cal.—The Riverside Mills, newly formed corporation, has been granted priorities for construction and equipment of a plant here. It will be built of concrete and wood, 420 ft. long and 65 ft. wide, and have six storage bins with a capacity of 2,000 tons each. The head house will be on the south end of the structure, equipped with latest drying and cleaning machinery together with all necessary elevator equipment to service any type of grain. The plant will be located on the east bank of the Sacramento River, adjacent to the state highway and spur tracks of the Southern Pacific Co. Direct access to transportation by truck, rail and water will be provided. Barrett & Hilip are the general contractors; H. M. Shanzer & Co., machinery contractors. The plant is to be ready for operation by Sept. 15. Melville Marx is president of the new company. Roy Salmon will be general manager. Mr. Smith formerly was employed as plant superintendent for the Anderson-Smith Milling Co. in San Francisco for the past 10 years.

CANADA

Port Colborne, Ont.—W. H. Cowan, 58, manager of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., died unexpectedly Apr. 28 in Victoria, B. C., while on a business trip to the Pacific Coast.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board announced May 4 the removal of all delivery quotas on wheat from the western provinces. This action eliminates quotas on the delivery of all grains in western Canada. Until July 31, 1945, wheat producers may deliver their grain at any elevator at any delivery point where space is available regardless of the delivery point specified in the permit books. Entries are still required in the permit books showing the deliveries of wheat, oats and barley. If delivery is made at a point other than the one specified in the permit book, this must be recorded.

Humboldt, Sask.—The Hon. A. P. McNab, 81, founder of McNab Flour Mills, Ltd., died Apr. 29. He had held the office of lieutenant governor of Saskatchewan. Oct. 1, 1944, he retired from public life.

Winnipeg, Man.—Canadian Wheat Board announced, effective May 21, the equalization fee on barley will not be posted as export permits will no longer be issued to cover the shipment of Canadian barley in any form.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board has resumed issuance of export permits covering the shipment of a limited quantity of oats, barley or rye by rail to the United States, via an eastern port of export. Shipments are to be made in U. S. box cars when available. The ruling became effective May 12, and provides that shipment is to be made by lake and rail from the Canadian lakehead and other lower lake ports if the grain has been moved to such destinations by water. The board does not assume responsibility for the supply of railway equipment when an export permit is issued. The regulations provide that export permits are not subject to cancellation or the equalization fee refunded if the exporter does not complete shipment on an export permit.

COLORADO

Pritchett, Colo.—I am rebuilding my elevator which was destroyed by fire in 1932. It will have a capacity of 10,000 bus.—Jas. O. Dougan.

Kit Carson, Colo.—Theodore Skinner recently resigned as manager of the Denver Elvtr. Co. elevator and has been succeeded by Thos. Meier.

Lamar, Colo.—Floyd Wilson, chairman of the board of the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., will become the Republican National Committeeman from Colorado when the party's Central Committee meets June 6.

ILLINOIS

Peoria, Ill.—Chas. Baker King, 90, retired grain dealer, died Apr. 20.

Morris, Ill.—The Illinois Agr. Service Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Pinckneyville, Ill.—The Pinckneyville Milling Co. plant was damaged by lightning recently.

Macon, Ill.—Machinery and motors have been installed in the South Elevator for corn cob grinding.

Martinsville, Ill.—The coal and grain business formerly operated by the late Oscar Shawver has reopened for business.

Royal, Ill.—John C. Pflugmacher, 48, who had been employed at the Farmers' Elevator for 18 years, died April 28.—P. J. P.

Kewanee, Ill.—R. T. Otley has sold his local feed business to James Horner, who has taken possession. The new firm will be known as Horner's Feed Store.

Holder, Ill.—Albin W. Anderson, 82, who had been in the grain business at Holder for many years but who had moved to Bloomington, died May 4.—P. J. P.

Sadorus, Ill.—We are building an office building and putting in a new Fairbanks-Morse 50-ton Motor Truck Scale, 45 ft. long, with automatic dial. Next spring we plant to put in a feed mill and seed cleaner.—Richard M. Lovingfoss, mgr., Sadorus Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Tremont, Ill.—The Tremont Co-operative Grain Co. has added a circular concrete grain storage bin, 25 ft. in diameter and 58 ft. high with capacity for 18,720 bus. of grain to its storage facilities. J. E. Reeser & Son had the contract.

Woodyard (Chrisman p.o.), Ill.—The grain elevator of Henry C. Woodyard Grain Co. has been sold to Herley Fidler of Paris, Ill., and is to be used in connection with his corn cob grinding business. The grain business of Henry C. Woodyard Grain Co. will be discontinued.—O. J.

Morris, Ill.—Vitality Mills, Inc., Chicago, has purchased a five-story building and adjoining property here, converted it into a feed manufacturing plant, and is in production. The purchase makes a total of three plants owned and operated by the poultry and livestock feeds manufacturing company.

Waggoner, Ill.—The Waggoner Grain Co. has been incorporated with Thos. M. Taylor, E. W. Brubaker and I. W. Kessler as incorporators. Notice of dissolution has been filed by the Farmers Grain Co. of Waggoner which was composed of a number of stockholders who sold their interests to the new firm.

Tuscola, Ill.—The contract for building the \$50,000 grain elevator for the Tuscola Co-op. Grain Co. has been canceled due to labor shortages, Harry Carrell, manager of the elevator, announced. The company received a priority in March and let the contract to G. D. Eikenberry who planned to complete the building by September. Equipment, which was removed recently in preparation for the building project, has been replaced. The company hopes to proceed with the project next year.—P. J. P.

Mattoon, Ill.—The Cleveland Grain Co. has leased the Big Four Elvtr. Co. property to C. C. Turner of this city. The property consists of the I.C. Elevator on Champaign St., the Big Four Elevator site and office, and the warehouse on the west side of the I.C. freight station, all in Mattoon, the Jones Elevator at Jones Station, and the elevator site at Lipsey. Mr. Turner owns and operates the Turner Seed & Supply in Arthur, which he will move here and operate with the elevator business.

CHICAGO NOTES

Theodore Sanders, Jr., president of American Maize Products Co., Scarsdale, N. Y., was elected to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

J. S. Bache & Co. have been reorganized as Bache & Co., with 13 new general and limited partners and \$4,000,000 capital. Harold L. Bache, nephew of the late Jules S. Bache, will head the firm. All interest of the estate of J. S. Bache has been eliminated.

The Glidden Co. reported net income for the six months ended April 30 of \$1,083,315 at the rate of \$1.04 a common share, compared with \$819,807 or 72c a share for the same period last year. Sales increased to \$55,512,853 from \$55,127,061. Federal taxes were \$2,252,800 against \$1,808,000.

Thos. M. Howell, 63, multimillionaire capitalist and sportsman, well known in grain trade circles of the country and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died May 10 in Doctors Hospital, New York, of lobar pneumonia, contracted upon his return North after having passed the winter in Florida.

IOWA

Frederick Thomas Fisher, 77, first sec'y of the Corn Products Refining Co. when it was incorporated in 1906, and later vice-pres. and treasurer, died Apr. 20.

Members of the Board of Trade, their employees and guests are invited to attend a Memorial Day program at 12 o'clock noon, May 26, at the Board of Trade. The exercises will open with an announcement by the Commander of Board of Trade Post, No. 304, The American Legion. The Rev. Wm. Brewster Stoskopf will pronounce the invocation. The National Anthem will be sung by Edith Mason Ragland; Harry C. Schaack, pres. of the Board of Trade, will deliver an address. Armin Hand's Band will play several numbers; Capt. Thos. Ambrose, G.A.R., will be presented; the Squadron Drum and Bugle Corps will play; Lester S. Benston, Rehabilitation Director of the Department of the Illinois American Legion will deliver an address. A moment of silence honoring departed comrades will be followed by Taps, and the Invocation.

INDIANA

Boonville, Ind.—The Boonville Mills, Inc., mill was damaged by high winds on May 7.

Colfax, Ind.—Lake & Reahan are rebuilding their elevator that burned last year.—F. K. S.

Oaktown, Ind.—A group of local farmers are contemplating the building of a hay drier plant.—H.H.H.

Grandview, Ind.—The Cadick Milling Co. sustained an electrical breakdown loss at its plant recently.

Hazleton, Ind.—A new feed room has been added to the Hazleton Flour Mill operated by Lowell Armstrong.—H.H.H.

Bringinghurst (Frankport p. o.), Ind.—A. B. Cohee & Co. sold their grain elevator recently to the Carroll County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n.—F. S.

Princeton, Ind.—Earl Nelson, owner of the Nelson Feed Co., has purchased the residence of the late Dr. Kendle and will move his family here from Oakland City.

Morocco, Ind.—We are contemplating installation of feed grinding and mixing equipment at both Morocco and Mt. Ayr elevators.—Barnett & Vanderklok Grain & Lumber Co.—H. E. B.

Oaktown, Ind.—The Knox Co. Farm Bureau is completing the installation of a French expeller process soybean plant in connection with its elevator, the former Sartor & Clark elevator.—H.H.H.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Due to the Government restrictions concerning conventions, Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will not hold its usual mid-summer convention, customarily held the last part of June.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Indianapolis, Ind.—We are planning to build a 56,000-bu. storage combination elevator, grinding and feed manufacturing plant, suitably laid out to permit future expansion to double this size.—Mid-State Products Co., Harry S. Boles.

Clay City, Ind.—Griffith & Co., were granted permission by W.P.B. to build a circular concrete grain storage bin 25 ft. in diameter and 64 ft. in height with a capacity of approximately 22,320 bus. of grain. J. E. Reeser & Son have the contract.

Frankfort, Ind.—Contracts for two main processing buildings and four auxiliary buildings of the soybean mill of Swift & Co. to be built here have been let to the A. L. Jackson Co. Construction will start at once. The contract includes a 5-story steel and concrete building housing the solvent extraction equipment, a 3-story brick and concrete structure for bean preparation and meal conditioning, an office building, meal storage warehouse, boiler plant, unloading sheds, and a utility building housing the laboratory, locker rooms, machine shop and the superintendent's office. S. D. Hollett will be manager of the plant.

Holland, Ia.—The Holland Grain Co. has installed a new corn drier.

Lone Tree, Ia.—Robert Musser is new manager of the Lone Tree Grain & Feed Corp., succeeding L. W. White, resigned.

Oakland, Ia.—Reed's Feed & Seed Store operated by Loren Reed has been opened here. Mr. Reed recently was employed at the Oakland Elevator.

Sumner, Ia.—W. H. Heyer & Son have purchased a 9x22 15-ton Fairbanks-Morse Scale with dial weighing attachment. Smith Const. Co. has the contract.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—An automobile belonging to Lloyd Olsen, employed at the Loveland Elevator, caught fire recently as it was parked near the elevator. Firemen put out the blaze.

Central City, Ia.—F. L. Smith is constructing an 18-ft. addition to his prepared feed warehouse and mixing plant. He plans to install a larger mixer for the mixing of his protein feeds.

Sumner, Ia.—The Fridley Feed Mill has installed a 34x10 ft. 20-ton concrete deck Fairbanks-Morse Scale and is building additional storage and modernizing its feed mill. Smith Const. Co. has the contract.

Des Moines, Ia.—Harold Boeke was re-elected president of the Iowa Feed Institute at the recent annual meeting of the organization's board of directors. Carroll Swanson was re-elected treas.; O. N. LaFollette, executive sec'y.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Feed ignited in the Cargill, Inc., warehouse May 5, but the fire was extinguished by firemen without much damage resulting. The blaze is believed to have been a rekindled one from the fire that several weeks ago caused a heavy loss of stock at the warehouse.

Keokuk, Ia.—Dust in a cyclone blower at the Purity Oats plant of General mills exploded May 16, causing a fire that spread thru the pipes of the feeder system before it was checked. An area of the building near the source of the explosion also was charred by the fire.

Edgewood, Ia.—The Edgewood Feed Mill building was damaged by the explosion of oats stored there, early the morning of Apr. 12. The north hollow tile wall of the structure was blown out and about 2,000 bus. of oats poured out on the ground. The tile wall was replaced at once and the oats salvaged. The loss was covered partially by insurance.

Marcus, Ia.—Geo. Wilson, formerly of Meriden, Ia., will assist Melvin Dorr, manager of the Dorr Hatchery & Feed Mill, in the general management of the mill at Correctionville and at Granville as well as in the supervision of the buying and selling of all grain and feed handled by the Dorr Feed Mill. Mr. Wilson has had over 13 years' experience as manager of the Quaker Oats Elevator at Meriden and Pocahontas. The expansion of the business at the Dorr Feed Mill has necessitated adding more administrative help. Mr. Dorr will have more time to devote to his turkey program he plans to carry out this year. Mr. Wilson will reside here with his family.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis has purchased the Honeymead Products Co.'s soybean and feed processing plant and will begin operation June 1. While the purchase price was not disclosed, grain men estimated about \$2,500,000 was involved. The plant was built in 1937. Cargill's local mill, adjacent to the Quaker Oats plant, burned last fall, but will be rebuilt as soon as materials are available. Cargill, Inc., also operates plants in Minneapolis, Fort Dodge, Ia., and Springfield, Ill. There are branch sales offices in seven Middle Western states. The addition of the Honeymead plant is expected to increase the company's total volume in Cedar Rapids to more than \$10,000,000 a year.

Renwick, Ia.—Eli Broberg has resigned his position as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, effective June 1. He has been employed by the company for the past 31 years. H. D. Black, local manager of the Quaker Oats Co., will succeed Mr. Broberg as manager. Mr. and Mrs. Broberg will sell their home here and move to Wisconsin.

Bennet, Ia.—S/Sgt. Merland Eugene Buttolph, son of Hoyt E. Buttolph of the Buttolph Grain Co., has been released from a prison camp in southern Germany. He had been a prisoner since May, 1944, having been shot down over Germany during a raid. He was a first engineer-gunner on a Liberator 24. The crew was forced to bail out and the plane was totally destroyed by fire. All of the crew escaped and were made prisoners. This was the second ship that the crew had lost in the 17 missions made. Buttolph writes his parents that they are as well as can be expected. Food has been very scarce and the boys are very thin, and will be kept in a rest camp for 21 days before being returned to the States by plane. He writes that it was a great day when the old Stars and Stripes replaced the crooked cross on the prison flagstaff.

KANSAS

Hardtner, Kan.—W. E. Sheddy, manager of the Kansas Milling Co. elevator, has installed a new grate and made other needed repairs on the elevator.

Sylvia, Kan.—A Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was organized here recently and will either purchase or build an elevator. Albert Tonn is president of the new company.

Baileyville, Kan.—N. H. Crandall announced recently that he purchased the Baileyville Grain Co. This company was formerly managed by Arnold Morrison.—G. M. H.

Salina, Kan.—Dr. V. L. Alford, for the past several years nutritionist with the Transit Grain Co., Fort Worth, Tex., has joined the Shellabarger Feed Mills as head of nutritional merchandising activities.

Dighton, Kan.—Jake Lawrence recently caught his index finger on the left hand in some machinery at the Farmers Elevator, crushing the digit so severely that amputation at the first joint was necessary.

Sterling, Kan.—Pfc. Faine Ritterhouse, son of Lester Ritterhouse, manager of the grain department of the Arnold Milling Co., was wounded on Okinawa. He is recovering in one of the island hospitals, his parents have learned.

La Crosse, Kan.—The P. A. Herrman elevator, recently purchased by the Farmers Co-op. Mer. & Elvtr. Co., has been dismantled. The local elevator company plans to build an elevator on the site as soon as materials are available.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold group meetings as follows: Dodge City, Tuesday night, May 15, for southwest counties of Kansas; Iola, night of June 5, for southeast counties; Downs, June 8 (night). Orris E. Case, sec'y.

Sawyer, Kan.—Harley Harrel, who resigned recently as manager of the Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp. elevator and was succeeded by D. H. Dunkers, had been manager of the business since June 15, 1915. He will devote his time to his farming interests.

Dennison, Kan.—The annual meeting of the Farmers Union Co-operative Business Ass'n of Denison, Mayetta, and Valley Falls, Kan., was held in the Denison high school, May 22. The purpose of this meeting was to give a detailed report of last year's business, and also to make any changes in the method of doing business that might be necessary. Glen Fox of the Consumer's Co-operative Ass'n was the guest speaker.—G. M. H.

Lovewell, Kan.—The Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged by high winds recently.

Colby, Kan.—The meeting of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n to have been held here has been cancelled.—Orris E. Case, sec'y.

Garnett, Kan.—The Garnett Elvtr. Co. has enlarged its storage facilities by construction of five bins of 2,000 bus. capacity each. A large storage warehouse is being built in the rear of the elevator, with a capacity of 30 carloads of sacked feed. Other improvements also are being made at the elevator, R. C. White and Earl Farrow, owners, announced.

St. Mary's, Kan.—The Jones Alfalfa Dehydrating plant started operations on May 2. Dehydration began on hay hauled from two farms south of town. Ralph Jones, son of the owner of the plant, said it would be late in May before the second mill is put in motion. He stated that he would not be surprised if eighty men and women are employed when both outfits get into production.—G. M. H.

Topeka, Kan.—Some experiments are planned this year on fertilizer application of corn in Shawnee County by the local Farm Bureau, assisted by L. E. Willoughby, crops and soils specialist, Kansas State College, and Dr. J. C. Hide, Kansas State College. The local Farm Bureau has been confronted with many calls on the use of fertilizers on corn. Not having the definite information it was impossible to answer. At Manhattan in an alfalfa, corn, and wheat rotation, the untreated corn produced 26.6 bus., the treated 2.6 bus. less. At Leavenworth the increase was 4.2 bus. per acre for the treated.—G. M. H.

Wichita, Kan.—W. E. Root, general manager of the Public Terminal Elvtr. Co., was re-elected president of the Wichita Board of Trade at the recent annual election. R. W. Payne, manager of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., was re-elected vice-pres. Directors chosen were: Chas. P. Garretson, manager of the Wichita Terminal Elevator, Inc.; F. H. McKown, manager of the grain department of the Kansas Milling Co., and A. W. Gill, manager of the Wichita branch of Goffe & Carkner, Inc. Mr. Garretson was elected sec'y-treas. by the directors. Holdover directors are I. B. Carr, E. F. Beyer, A. E. Randle and R. S. Moore.

Emporia, Kan.—The Teichgraber Milling Co. of Emporia recently purchased the Kistler Warehouse building and the adjoining Haynes warehouse property. The investment was made for post-war development of the business. The Teichgraber company is the oldest milling firm in Emporia. It operates the mill at Third and Mechanic, a large flour mill in Gypsum, Kan., and an elevator at Neosho Rapids, Kan. W. E. Teichgraber is president and Otto Teichgraber, of Gypsum, is vice president. The milling company is entering its 34th year in business. Plans for development of the newly purchased properties will await the end of the war.—G. M. H.

Paola, Kan.—The Paola Mill & Elvtr. Co., a corporation, was sold recently to K. B. Latto, Kansas City, who has taken charge of the business, and will operate under the name of the Paola Mill & Elevator. Mr. Latto is an experienced grain man in western Kansas. Sale of their interests in the mill and elevator brings to a close a continuous operation in that business by the Protzman family in Miami County of over 70 years. G. I. Protzman, manager of the plant, and a member of the corporation making the sale, has followed the business here for 36 years. He first started with his uncle, A. N. Protzman, who pioneered in the grain business at Hillsdale. The two operated in Paola and at Henderson, selling out the latter place in 1919 at which time Mr. Protzman bought the present mill and elevator from Alex Hamlin and his son, Walter A., the latter being a member of the corporation at the time of the recent sale.

KENTUCKY

Gradyville, Ky.—C. R. Moss, prominent local mill man, fractured his left arm in three places Apr. 30 in a recent accident.

Louisville, Ky.—The Kentucky Feed Ass'n, formed several months ago for educational purposes and to aid state dealers to better understand Federal regulations, including O. P. A. matters, etc., has been incorporated as a non-stock organization, with K. D. Smith, Louisville, L. E. Painter and Henry Freuchtenicht as the incorporators.—A.W.W.

Louisville, Ky.—Local hay and grain dealers will have some problems supplying hay following the lifting of the ban on horse racing and opening of the Churchill Downs race track, whose officials have set the running of the Kentucky Derby for early June. Straw and feed, however, are plentiful, and feedmen say hay will be furnished in spite of the fact that it is scarce in this section.—A.W.W.

MARYLAND

Mount Clare (Baltimore p.o.), Md.—The Mount Clare Elvtr. Co., operated by E. H. Beer & Co., Inc., Baltimore, is making extensive repairs to modernize the B. & O. Elevator "E." This plant has been operated since Jan. 10 by the Mount Clare Elvtr. Co., Inc., under lease from the railroad. The house is operating full time as a transfer house on E. H. Beer & Co. grain shipped from the West and destined to the grain, distilling and mill trade in the East.

MICHIGAN

Caledonia, Mich.—Two Saginaw-Line feed mixers and a pneumatic feed collecting system on an attrition mill recently were installed in the Caledonia Farmers Elvtr. Co. plant.

Brooklyn, Mich.—The Brooklyn Elevator, operated by E. J. O'Rourke, recently installed a Blue-Streak, size 4A Hammer Mill driven by a 50 h.p. motor. A Zip Sheller also has been ordered.

Carleton, Mich.—Additional equipment recently installed in the Kahlbaum Bros. Feed Mill consists of a 26-in. double-roller mill with a pneumatic elevating system, and several fully enclosed motors.

Adrian, Mich.—The Adrian Grain Co. recently installed a D. E. Hughes Steel King Hammer Mill, with a 75 h.p., fully enclosed motor on the mill, and a 15 h.p. fully enclosed motor on the fan.

Clarksville, Mich.—New feed mill equipment has recently been added to the Clarksville elevator, including a D. E. Hughes Super-Steel Hammer Mill with tramp iron separator and a Nickle Crusher-Feeder.

Concord, Mich.—Elwin Day and Don Rice have established a feed grinding business to provide such service to the farmers since the Concord Mill was converted into a soybean processing plant. Equipment consists of a hammer mill with tramp iron separator, driven by a 40 h.p. motor, a mixer and a Union Ironworks Sheller.

Coopersville, Mich.—Among elevators damaged by recent high winds were the following: Coopersville Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Hart & Howell Co., Brooklyn; Frutchey Bean Co., Clifford; Wallace & Morley Co., Gilford.

Bath, Mich.—The Bath Elevator, which has been idle for some years, has been opened by Carl and C. D. Land. Engine power has been replaced with electric power and a hammer mill has been installed for grinding feed.

Carsonville, Mich.—The Michigan Elvtr. Exchange, which has been leasing the H. Ruttle & Sons elevator for several years, recently installed a hammer mill with a tramp iron separator and a 30 h.p. fully enclosed Howell motor and a one ton feed mixer.

Byron, Mich.—The Central Elvtr. Co. plant, owned by McLaughlin-Ward & Co., recently has been modernized by the installation of fully enclosed motors with an individual drive on each machine. New equipment also includes two Speed Reducers for elevator heads, a Steinlite Moisture Tester, Twin-Screw Mixer and a Zip Cob Blowing Sheller.

Batavia, Mich.—Recent improvements at the Batavia Elevator, owned and operated by D. Warren Williams, include a Hughes Hammer Mill driven by a 50 h.p. Howell Fully Enclosed Motor, a Union Ironworks Sheller and Cleaner, driven by a 10 h.p. fully enclosed G. E. Motor, and a 10 h.p. Allis fully enclosed motor on the hammer mill fan. Since purchasing this plant about ten years ago Mr. Williams has completely modernized both the feed mill and grain elevator and has increased the warehouse capacity.

Concord, Mich.—The Concord Mill, which was purchased several years ago by W. C. Whittecar, has been converted into a soybean processing plant by the Concord Soya Corp., stockholders of which are a number of prominent Michigan elevator owners and operators. A concrete block addition was built at the rear of the mill to house the Anderson Expeller equipment and the soybean cake is carried by a pneumatic system over to the old mill building where it is ground into meal. The plant is operating 24 hrs. per day, 7 days per week on three shifts, and is shipping considerable quantities of oil and meal. W. C. Whittecar is manager.

MINNESOTA

Lewisville, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Louisburg, Minn.—The Louisburg Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by high winds recently.

Norwood, Minn.—Allen Phillips, manager of the Commander Elvtr. Co. elevator, has been inducted into the Army.

Foxhome, Minn.—William Underberg is the new manager and grain buyer at the P. H. Gust elevator. He formerly was located at Kent.

Fulda, Minn.—Henry Greenfield, formerly of Redwood Falls, has accepted a position in charge of feed grinding at the Farmers Elevator.

KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

CONSIGNMENTS

SERVICE

GRAIN MERCHANTS

SATISFACTION

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

GRAIN AND FEED MERCHANTS

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Redwood Falls, Minn.—Ludwig Klukas has succeeded Henry Greenfield at the Miller B Elevator and Feed plant. Mr. Greenfield recently resigned his position to accept a similar one at Fulda, Minn.

Spring Valley, Minn.—Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission on May 17 suspended the truck grain buying license of Leslie Hamm on charges he was purchasing grain in excess of his \$1,500 posted bond. A hearing was ordered for May 21.

Rushmore, Minn.—Fritz Stromberg has been named manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. to succeed Floyd Greig, who having purchased an elevator at Chandler has resigned. Mr. Stromberg has been second man at the elevator for the past eight years.

Holt, Minn.—The old elevator known as the original Hanson & Barzen elevator and owned by Northern Seed & Grain Co., has been sold and will be razed by the new owner who will use the lumber to build a warehouse, 40x80 ft., on the north end of the loading dump of the Great Northern.

Waconia, Minn.—The Waconia Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has purchased the machinery business conducted for many years by Henry Stahlke and Ed F. Eggers. The old elevator that had served for grain storage purposes for many years had been razed. From the salvaged lumber a warehouse will be built to expand the machinery repair business.

Luverne, Minn.—The Wm. Rathjen Grain Co. has been sold to D. E. Boyer of Kenneth, who will take possession of the business June 4. Mr. Rathjen has been in the grain and feed business for the past 32 years, at Kanaranzi, Beaver Creek and for the past 23 years at Luverne. Mr. Boyer for 10 years has been manager of the Kenneth Farmers Elevator.

DULUTH LETTER

Walter R. McCarthy, pres. of Capitol Elvtr. Co., was elected a director of the Minnesota Power & Light Co. at its recent annual stockholders' meeting.

Charles F. Haley, prominent retired Duluth grain man, died May 14 at his Miami Beach, Fla., home. Funeral services and interment were held here May 21. Mr. Haley long was identified with A. D. Thomson Co., operators of the Great Northern Elevator. He also was a partner in the brokerage house of Thomson & McKinnon.—F. G. C.

Local 801, Minneapolis, which is a union of inspectors and grain samplers, recently served notice on the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission that after May 12 no overtime work would be performed by its members, the work week being limited to 48 hours. Shortly after announcement they rescinded their action

and for the time will continue to render the service as in the past, due to the larger volume of grain now passing thru this market.—F.G.C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

K. R. Almy, traffic manager of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., was elected a member of the board of directors of the Minneapolis Traffic Club May 7.

A common stock dividend of 30c per share plus a year-end dividend of 30c per share will be paid by Pillsbury Mills, Inc., June 1, to stockholders on record as of May 17. Directors also declared a dividend of \$1 per share on preferred stock payable July 16 to stockholders on record as of July 2.—P. J. P.

Directors of the Chamber of Commerce on May 17 ordered that effective at noon that day that all trading in contracts in flaxseed for future delivery shall be prohibited, excepting: (a) transactions in flaxseed to effect the liquidation of outstanding open contracts; or (b) new "short" contracts for delivery of flaxseed by sellers who have flaxseed in position to deliver in fulfillment of such contracts, as provided in Sec. 1004 of the rules.

Lt. Comm. Totten B. Heffelfinger, who in civil life is vice-pres. of the Van Dusen Harrington Co., recently was cited in news dispatches for his work at the Naval Air Station in Hawaii, where he is third officer in charge. The station, it was said, daily handles more transport business than any other in the Pacific, and Lt. Comm. Heffelfinger had great responsibilities in directing maintenance, housing, sanitation and disciplinary activities at the field.

Edward E. Kuphal has been appointed as director of manufacture for General Mills, Harry A. Bullis, president of the company, recently announced. Mr. Kuphal joined the General Mills organization under the manufacturing department training program in 1935 after his graduation as a chemical engineer from the University of Minnesota. After a while he was transferred to the company's Kansas City mill, performing jobs ranging from sweeper to grinder, and in 1937 was transferred back here for work on cereal packaging. Later he was sent to the company's new Buffalo plant, in charge of packaging operations. Following that plant's destruction by fire he was sent to the Chicago cereal plant. After six months he was transferred to the manufacturing department here. In 1942 he became manager of the engineering research. C. E. Robinson, former director of manufacture, will assist him in his work in an advisory capacity.

MISSOURI

Louisiana, Mo.—The M. F. A. Central Co-op. Elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Farmington, Mo.—Charles Giessing, 90, a pioneer in the milling business in Southeast Missouri, died May 1.—P. J. P.

Bethany, Mo.—The buildings and site of the old Bethany Mill & Elvtr. Co. in the west part of town have been purchased by Fred Millemon of Princeton, to be made the location here of a direct hog buying market.

Jefferson City, Mo.—A hearing of importance to industry was held on May 17 before the Ways & Means Com'te on H. B. 252 which would increase the tax on gasoline from 2c, the present rate, to 4c per gallon. Many protests were sent county representatives protesting against this unjust and discriminatory tax that would place added burden on the already overladen business industry of the state.

Columbia, Mo.—A contract to purchase the plant, equipment and inventory of the Boone County Milling Co., has been accepted by the Missouri Farmers Ass'n's Central Co-operative. This will be done subject to approval of the stockholders of the company, one of Columbia's oldest business enterprises, Kirk Hays, vice-pres. of the milling company, said. The sale was approved by the board of directors and they will recommend the acceptance at a meeting of the stockholders at Columbia, May 28.—G. M. H.

St. Louis, Mo.—C. A. Morton, for 50 years in the grain business here, has retired and left for his home near Orinda, Cal. Mr. Morton was head of Morton & Co. for many years until that firm was dissolved about 6 years ago. His son, Austin Morton, is a sales manager for Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Robert S. Ludes has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

William Edgar Brink, 66, who had been employed at the Uhlmann Grain Co. elevator until last October, when he resigned, because of ill health, died here May 13.—P. J. P.

William Edgar Brink, 66, who was employed at the Uhlmann Grain Co. elevator until last October when he resigned because of ill health, died May 13 in the yard of his home.—G.M.H.

Pfc. Lester D. Jones, Jr., who was employed at the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., and who was reported missing in action since March 8, is now "well and safe," a cablegram received recently by his parents stated. He was a machine gunner with the 94th division of the Third Army.—G.M.H.

The board of directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade has approved an opinion of the interpretation of rules com'te "that it is not permissible to make track deliveries of grain on futures contracts in any type car other than regulation type grain box cars." This excludes track deliveries in "gondola" stock or refrigerator cars.

Harold A. Merrill, who left the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co. last year, but still holds a considerable stock interest in the corporation, has brought suit against Geo. H. Davis, of the company, seeking to require Mr. Davis to transfer to the company name the title to property valued at about \$1,500,000 which now is being held for the company in Mr. Davis' name. The practice of keeping company assets in the name of an individual has been used for several years in this company under the procedure known as beneficial ownership. Mr. Merrill says there is no question of honesty involved, but that he seeks merely to protect the company in the event anything should happen to Mr. Davis.

MONTANA

Brady, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co. elevator was damaged by high winds on May 10.

Reserve, Mont.—Extensive improvements are being made at the Sheridan County Grain Co. elevator operated by M. H. McKenzie. A disc separator, a special seed treater and a new grinder have been installed.

Plentywood, Mont.—Contributions for the financing construction of a Farmers Elevator here are being received. A board of directors selected is made up of John Snow, O. E. Wang, Art Lester, Plentywood, and Olaf Arnekleby of Antelope. Organization plans for incorporation are going forward.

Lewistown, Mont.—One of the 3,000-bu. grain storage bins owned by the C.C.C. was burned and another was damaged about the roof by fire Apr. 28. The bins are along the Great Northern Railroad tracks across from the freight depot. Loss was estimated at \$450 by the County A.A.A. office.

Conrad, Mont.—The first flax processing plant to be set up in Montana has started operation, owned and operated by Cargill, Inc. The linseed oil to be produced is to go for use of the armed forces and, when possible, for use of civilians. The linseed meal will go for food for livestock and poultry. C. K. Gordon of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is superintendent of the plant. Howard G. Barry has been appointed as manager of all the Cargill holdings in this area, including the flax plant. The factory, a two-expeller, is expected to process between 500 and 600 bus. per 24 hrs. and will be one of the most modern and complete west of the Mississippi.—F. K. H.



For
Dependable
Supplies

**MACHINERY
AND SUPPLIES FOR
GRAIN ELEVATORS
AND FEED PLANTS**

**R. R. HOWELL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

NEBRASKA

Sidney, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has been dissolved.

Coldridge, Neb.—Roy Pansegrau has opened a new feed store.

Jansen, Neb.—The John Rohrbaugh elevator was damaged by high winds on Apr. 10.

Unadilla, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op Elevator is being equipped with a new scale.

Lyons, Neb.—Ira Ways has sold his feed and seed business to T. G. Davis who has taken possession.

Funk, Neb.—H. B. Hall is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., succeeding S. G. Mahaffey.

Clarks, Neb.—Ben Rempe has moved his family here from Spalding. Mr. Rempe is manager of the T. B. Hord Grain Co. elevator.

Maxwell, Neb.—A typewriter recently stolen from the office of the local elevator was recovered recently, found in a nearby corn field.

Clearwater, Neb.—The Clearwater Elevator Co. recently purchased the Lutheran Church building and lots. The building will be razed and the lumber sold.

Barneston, Neb.—Fredrick Bahr of Dodge City, Kan., recently purchased the O. A. Cooper Co. elevator. Milton Husa and John James are in charge temporarily.

Lincoln, Neb.—John Christian Hellerich, 85, who had been in the grain business in Lincoln for a number of years, but more recently had been living at Agnew, Neb., died May 13.—P. J. P.

Chambers, Neb.—Thieves broke a window in the rear of the Kelley Feed & Produce Station the night of May 2, entered the office and sawed the lock from the cash register, escaping with around \$130.

Lindsay, Neb.—Joe Schaefer is working at the Farmers Elevator, taking the place of Fred Beiermann, who has been appointed manager of the elevator following the resignation of Henry B. Bothe.

Sutton, Neb.—Harry Borchers, Lexington, Neb., was the successful bidder for the historic old Farmers Valley Mill and the C. E. Yost improved quarter section located south of here on the Blue River at the recent auction sale.

Red Cloud, Neb.—Albert W. Hawkes of Minneapolis, Kan., has purchased an interest in the Red Cloud Grain Co. He is at present an instructor in the schools at Minneapolis but plans to move here with his family this summer.

Norfolk, Neb.—J. H. Lough has retired as superintendent of the Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills, where he has been employed for the past 58 years. His place at the mill is being taken by A. H. Warnstedt who has been with the company for 30 years.

York, Neb.—The York Cold Storage Co. has been incorporated to process and manufacture all kinds of agricultural products including livestock, poultry, dairy products, plastics and industrial alcohol. Dean Sack, York, is president. Other officers are Lloyd Dixon, Fairmont, vice pres. and Paul Geis, York, sec'y.

Lexington, Neb.—The Meyer Milling Co. is installing additional grinding machinery for use in processing corn, building a garage, repair shop and storage room at its plant. Much of the labor for the project is coming from the prisoner of war camp at the Country Club. It is hoped to have the work completed by June 1.

Max, Neb.—A heavily loaded truck and trailer filled with 12 tons of wheat went out of control on the highway near the Krotter & J. S. Fitzgerald elevator the night of May 7, plunging off the road and into the scale house of the elevator. It demolished the scale house and came to a halt against the side of the elevator. The wheat was scattered widely. Harold A. Strayer, Greeley, driver of the truck, was booked on a reckless driving charge.

Bladen, Neb.—I. R. Andrews, manager of the Bladen Grain Co., is installing a livestock and poultry feed mill in the former Farmers Co-op. Elevator, and expects to have all machinery in operation by May 15. Farmers will be able to drive in and unload, and by the time they have weighed, the ground and mixed feed will be ready for delivery. The equipment includes a grinder, feed mixer and steel corn cutter. Besides producing dairy and hog feeds, chicken feeds and chick mashers with standard formulas, the plant will do custom grinding and mixing.

NEW ENGLAND

Rockland, Mass.—The Albert Culver Co. elevator was destroyed by fire recently. Firemen from Weymouth aided local firemen to prevent spread of flames from the 80-ft. high structure to several grain storage warehouses, coal sheds and freight buildings. Traffic on a New Haven branch line from Abington to Hanover was blocked for more than an hour. J. Fred Spencer, one of the owners, said the fire started in the top of the elevator.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—John E. Sloane has joined the organization of Daniel F. Rice & Co., Chicago, as co-manager of the New York office.

New York, N. Y.—Nominations of officers for the New York Produce Exchange for the coming year have been presented as follows: For president, C. B. Crofton; vice-pres., Hugh Reed; treas., J. A. MacNair; John H. Blake has been nominated by the board of governors for two years as a trustee of the gratuity fund.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Edward J. Nolan has been elected president of the Marine Elevator Co., succeeding the late Harold L. Abell. Mr. Nolan has been with the company since 1919. In recent years he had been assistant to Mr. Abell in the operation of the company's property, the Marine Elevator "A," 2,100,000-bu. elevator. He has been sec'y and treas. for many years. Adrian Block was elected vice-pres. and general counsel; Henry S. Norris, formerly vice-pres., was elected treas., and Jos. J. Rue was elected sec'y.—G.E.T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Coleharbor, N. D.—A. L. Gullickson has succeeded the late Elmer Hepper as manager of the Peavey Elevator.

Great Bend, N. D.—G. F. Radach is the new manager of the Farmers Mill & Elevator Co. succeeding Oscar Gilbertson.

Milnor, N. D.—The Hoving Grain Co. has been admitted to membership in the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Minnewaukan, N. D.—Gordon Solberg, of Aneta, N. D., has succeeded Floyd Poyzer, resigned, as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator.

Cooperstown, N. D.—B. H. Roberts, formerly of Fairdale, N. D., is new manager of the local Woodworth Elevator, succeeding Glen Parkins.

Amenia, N. D.—Floyd Poyzer, formerly manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Minnewaukan, N. D., is new manager of the Farmers Grain Co., dealers in grain, corn and seeds.

Galesburg, N. D.—Effective June 1 William Gibbs will become manager of the Co-operative Elevator, succeeding C. O. Haakenson, resigned. Mr. Gibbs has been located at Bisbee.

Hillsboro, N. D.—Niels P. Pederson, who resigned Mar. 1 as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator at Garfield, Minn., has purchased the Mid-West Feed & Supply Co.

OHIO

South Solon, O.—Malcom McGillard, who recently purchased the Guy Currey & Co. plant, has bought the Willard Massey property in South Charleston.

Defiance, O.—We hope to hold a few district meetings in the near future as the war in Europe has terminated and there are many things facing the grain trade that should be discussed.—C. S. Latchaw, sec'y, Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Hillsboro, O.—C. R. Roberts & Son have opened a new feed mill on Rout 62, eleven miles south of here. The firm recently moved to a newly constructed plant which includes a large storage elevator, feed and mixing rooms, main office and living quarters.

Columbus, O.—We have postponed holding our annual meeting until some time in September, but will hold a number of group meetings over the state in order to get together with the members and inform them of any new grain and feed regulations.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

GRAIN FUMIGATION FACTS

An Informative Series of Questions and Answers
on Treating, Insect and Grain Handling Problems

No. 2 After safety to life and health, what is the next most important requisite of a grain fumigant?

Freedom from danger of inflammability and explosiveness, both in liquid and gaseous form. This requirement obviously concerns safety of workers, but it also covers elevator or plant protection. Most experienced fumigant users consider that these safety factors take precedence over any other consideration.



Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioners will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

THE Weevil-Cide COMPANY
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

West Alexandria, O.—The undivided half interest in the West Alex Grain & Coal Co., formerly owned by D. W. Wenger, has been purchased by J. Howard Falknor who is now sole owner. Mr. Falknor will continue the business under the old name and operate as in the past.

Cincinnati, O.—A contract to triple the office space of Co-operative Mills, Inc., at Riesenbergh Ave. and the Pennsylvania Railroad, Reading, has been let to the Ferro Concrete Construction. The Co-operative was granted a W.P.B. award for materials for the work.—P. J. P.

Toledo, O.—Al E. Schultz, who has been on leave from his job as sec'y of the Toledo Board of Trade for the past year while serving as yeoman 2nd class in the Navy, is home on a 30-day leave. He says that he has traveled about 50,000 miles over the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Huron, O.—The contract for the new mill of Eastern States Co., a project which was blue printed for construction prior to this country's entrance into the war, has been awarded and building will get under way soon, following V-E day, it was expected. Allocation for the mill was made by the officials of the company in August, 1941, but was shelved following the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Troy Wood recently purchased the Feeders & Farmers Feed Store.

Yukon, Okla.—The Yukon Mill & Grain Co. mill plant was damaged by high winds on Apr. 13.

Vici, Okla.—Because of unfavorable weather conditions it was necessary to temporarily suspend work on the pouring of the walls of the big new addition to the Farmers Co-op. elevator recently.

Cherokee, Okla.—The concrete work on the Farmers Co-op. Elevator is near completion. It is expected to have the elevator completed by harvest. When completed the elevator will be painted white.

Lamont, Okla.—The 212,000-bu. grain elevator being built for Clyde Co-op. Ass'n is expected to be completed in time to handle the 1945 wheat crop.

Cherokee, Okla.—N. B. Waldo, president of the Waldo Alfalfa Milling Co., stated one unit of the two-unit dehydration plant would be in operation by May 15. Equipment for this unit has been received. He stated it was possible the second unit would not be in operation before the last of May or early in June as equipment was slow in arriving.

Muskogee, Okla.—Judgment of \$100 has been granted in district court to Sylvester Posey, against the Muskogee Mill & Elvtr. Co. for injuries allegedly suffered in a traffic accident Oct. 5, 1944, at Warner, A companion suit was brought also in behalf of Cynthia Posey, also a minor, for injuries claimed to have been incurred in the same accident, when a truck driven by an employee of the milling company and an automobile in which the children rode figured in an accident. Judgment of \$300 is asked in the latter suit.

Broken Arrow, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has purchased the G. A. Brown Mill & Elvtr. Co. property and plans are underway to remodel it into a modern feed grinding and mixing mill. A. H. McGrew, president of the co-op., stated. A hammer mill and two-ton mixer will be installed. Upon receipt of a lease from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad for their site on Main St., he stated a warehouse and feed salesroom will be built. The old Curnutt mill and feed grinding plant will then be used for storage only.

Chattanooga, Okla.—At a recent meeting of stockholders of the two local co-operative elevator concerns and the ghost town of Tillman, it was voted to consolidate the two concerns, making it one of the strongest co-op. elevator companies in this section. Undaunted by loss of the Rock Island Railroad branch from Grandfield to Lawton, which served this region for years, the Chattanooga Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been transporting its grain by means of a large truck and the concern proposes to purchase another as soon as possible.

Buffalo, Okla.—The Buffalo Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has opened a feed and seed service in connection with its grain business. A newly constructed tile and concrete warehouse houses the new enterprise. The company also announces the processing of a full line of poultry, stock and dairy feeds which are to be packed and sold under the Co-op. label. Custom grinding and mixing will be a specialty. All new equipment for the manufacture of feed has been installed.

Enid, Okla.—With this bulletin we are rounding out a full year of association work; 25 bulletins have been issued during the year, most of them containing information on regulations which we have tried to explain or at least explain in part. We hope that before too long a time most of the regulations can be eased up or discontinued entirely. On account of the restrictions against meetings, it was thought best by our directors to postpone the annual convention and therefore under these conditions, our officers will hold over for next year.—E. R. Humphrey, Sec'y, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Broken Arrow, Okla.—H. E. Barnard has purchased the G. A. Brown mill and elevator at Catoosa and is dismantling it and will move it here. A location on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad trackage just east of Main St. has been obtained, the location occupied many years ago by Wells Elevator. Mr. Barnard will install modern feed grinding and mixing equipment in addition to the elevator facilities of the Catoosa plant. He has had many years of experience in mixing balanced feeds and plans to make this business a specialty. Mr. Barnard has been operating an elevator at Fairfax since selling his partnership interests in the Sander-Barnard Mill at Dawson a few years ago.

Piedmont, Okla.—M. F. Long and Ralph Treece have leased the two local elevators belonging to the Simpson Grain Co. and the Yukon Mill & Grain Co., and have formed a partnership to be known as the Long & Treece Grain Co. They started operating as grain buyers Apr. 2.

Blackwell, Okla.—Blackwell Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n will build a concrete and steel elevator of 220,000 bus. capacity, Ed Swain, manager, announced. It will be 125 ft. high, 50 x 70 ft. in size, a complete elevator unit containing 21 grain bins, dumping equipment to handle the largest type grain trucks, and equipped with all modern machinery. The building will be on the A Street end of the company's property where the present office and scale are now located. An office is to be built just south of the new scale, which is already installed. Priorities for the construction were granted several weeks ago and it is hoped to have the new elevator ready for the 1945 wheat crop.

Enid, Okla.—Beginning May 21 at Hobart, district meetings of Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held thruout the week, the El Reno meeting date having been changed from May 25 to 26 because of the Oklahoma Millers meeting. Other meetings were at Clinton on May 22; Woodward, May 23; Alva, May 24. Pres. Gordon Hayton was present at all meetings of the week as was I. E. Larabee of Kingfisher, who discussed the important subject of wheat varieties. Former presidents of the Ass'n and directors also were present at most meetings. Willis B. Combs, Extension Service of the U.S.D.A., and Mr. Jacobs will attend the Alva meeting.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y.

Laverne, Okla.—Leon Couch has assumed management of the Feuquay Elevator. Mr. Couch is a returned soldier, having spent more than three years in the Army. He was overseas from February, 1944, until last January when he was returned home after having been wounded in action in France last August. The elevator business is not new to him, he having assisted his father who held the position he now holds for nearly 20 years, and was in charge of an elevator for the same company at Gate for several years before his entry into the Army. Lyle Klinger had been serving as manager since last July upon the death of Karl Couch, Leon's father. Mr. Klinger has handled the business in a capable manner, but when he took charge it was understood the former manager's son was to have the job upon his return home.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Nampa, Ida.—The Nampa Milling & Elvtr. Co. plant was damaged by fire on May 1.

Longview, Wash.—Low bids of \$208,897 specifying 12 bins and \$232,587 on 14 bins for construction of the elevator addition for the Port of Long View elevator were submitted by Henry George & Son.—F.K.H.

Boise, Ida.—Production feed grain was at record levels in '44 but use of the grain declined 28 per cent and as a result there now is a surplus, the University of Idaho declares. Soil moisture conditions are good and warm weather is the only thing necessary to bring on rapid growth.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The current farm machinery and equipment shortage is the worst war-time problem facing the Northwest farmers attempting to meet '45 food production goals. This problem looks like a giant compared to that of labor shortage and the general lack of favorable planting weather. Portland farm machinery dealers report there is now 50 per cent less farm machinery available than at the same period last year, and that they are able to supply but 10 per cent of the demand for tractors alone. The big trouble is that what machinery is produced arrives too late for seasonal work.—F.K.H.

IF you want to be assured of UNhappiness put these aims on your target:

Wealth . . . Leisure . . . Travel
Reform . . . Society

But if it is happiness you are after, these are the targets to aim at:

Steady Work . . . Plans for old age . . . Enjoy your work . . .
Religion . . . Continuous study and self-improvement . . . Know many people . . . Have hobbies for leisure time . . . Care for somebody deeply . . . Trust in work rather than in luck.

Happiness comes more from our goals than from our achievements. In setting these goals, make sure they come from the head; not from the wishbone.

observed by

Leo Potishman, President

Transit
GRAIN COMPANY

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Grain — Seeds — Feed Concentrates

Seattle, Wash.—Jack Fisher, 40, grandson of the founder of Fisher Flouring Mills, died Apr. 30 at Laurel Beach Sanatorium.—F. K. H.

Pullman, Wash.—Melvin E. Midgley, assistant state chemist, has announced his resignation to accept the post of control chemist with the Seattle branch of Albers Milling Co.—F.K.H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mercersburg, Pa.—Fire believed to have been started by a bolt of lightning destroyed the warehouse and grain elevator of the Sunshine feed store the night of May 17. Earl Miller, manager, said the contents were valued at between \$5,000 and \$6,000 but that he did not know the value of the three-story frame building. The property is owned by the J. I. Triplett heirs of Woodstock, Va.—G. E. T.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Irene, S. D.—The Riley Arneson Co. sustained an electrical breakdown loss recently.

Watertown, S. D.—The Co-operative Elevtr. Ass'n has purchased the Kvinge Fuel Co. Geo. Hurd is manager of the elevator.

Tripp, S. D.—Walter Freitag has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator, effective June 1, a position he has held for the past four years. He plans to take a month's vacation before engaging in business again.

Philip, S. D.—Earl F. Eberle recently resigned as Haakon County treasurer and will begin work June 1 as manager of the Farmers Elevator. He succeeds Myron Pierce whose resignation as manager of the elevator becomes effective then.

SOUTH EAST

Roanoke, Va.—Fire damaged a feed warehouse of Lindsey-Robinson & Co., Inc., on Apr. 28.

Statesville, N. C.—T. O. Morrison, founder of the Star Milling Co. which he has operated for the past 35 years, has sold his holdings to his brother-in-law, J. R. Cashion. The plant mills flour, feed and meal.

Statesville, N. C.—C. D. Carter is building a grist mill on the Harmony Road and will move his plant there. The new structure will be a 2-story frame building with concrete foundation, 36x60 ft. including the warehouse. Operations will begin at the new place of business at the harvest season, Mr. Carter stated. Flour, feed and farm seeds will be featured.

Roanoke, Va.—Lindsey-Robinson & Co., feed manufacturers, have completed a grain products laboratory for their own use for chemical and biological research and control. Construction was started last summer. The new laboratory has five rooms for three separate departments, including a general laboratory for various chemical analyses; a modern experimental kitchen for baking and testing food products; and an experimental feeding laboratory for actual feeding tests with live poultry, which has a capacity for raising 300 broilers and 75 laying hens. Dr. W. H. Hastings, a graduate of the Universities of Maine and Minnesota, is in charge of the laboratory.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—C. C. Fivian, in charge of the two elevators operated here by Continental Grain Co., with aggregate storage capacity of 1,250,000 bus., has been elected as assistant vice-pres. of the company.

Nashville, Tenn.—R. L. Wiles Co., local feed concern, has purchased 174 ft. of property at 900 Third Ave. North, for the future location of the company. The property was sold by E. D. Parker, president of the Third Ave. Feed Co.

TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled by the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the Paducah Elevator, Paducah.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

Austin, Tex.—The Truck Load Limit Bill S. B. 184 increases the load limit, truck and cargo, from 38,000 to 48,000 lbs., effective 90 days after adjournment.

Houston, Tex.—Harry Fry, formerly with International Milling Co. of Greenville, on June 1 will become affiliated with Felix Meyer Co. as manager. Mr. Schwartz continues as assistant manager.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Lloyd V. Nelson of Claude was elected president of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at its annual meeting here May 11. Other officers elected were: Bert Self, Crowell, 1st vice pres.; W. R. Archer, Houston, 2nd vice pres., and G. E. Blewett, Fort Worth, was re-elected sec'y-treas. The board will be composed of the officers, with the following newly elected directors: C. L. Ledwig, Groom; G. H. Rogers, Dallas; August Theis, Bishop; and also Peter Fox, Sweetwater; Cecil Eager, Stamford; A. E. Ruhmann, Waco, and H. G. Stinnett, Jr., Plainview, re-elected. Attendance at the meeting was restricted because of the Office of Defense Transportation regulations, and there was no registration accordingly. The day's program was informal, following the election of officers.

WISCONSIN

Humbird, Wis.—Angus Flood is retiring from the feed store and milling business. He has sold his warehouse, equipment and stock to J. Art Johnson who has taken possession of the business.

Markesan, Wis.—William Fink, 86, retired grain and hemp dealer, died recently. He operated a grain elevator and hemp factory here and a canning factory at Fair Water and Cobb, Wis., prior to his retirement.

Bangor, Wis.—T. M. Curran, who some time ago sold his feed business at Menomonie, Wis., has purchased the Schuster Flour & Feed Co. plant and is operating it as Curran's Elevator. The company manufactures formula feeds and jobs flour and feed ingredients. Mr. Curran is a director of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n.

Embarrass, Wis.—The Farmers Milling Co. will build a grain elevator and bins, plans having been approved by the state May 14.

Janesville, Wis.—The new soybean plant to be constructed here will operate as the Janesville Milling Co. Roger Hook, sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce, stated Chalmers & Borton are drawing plans for the new structure and orders are being placed for equipment. It is planned to start building soon and have the plant in operation in October.

Manitowoc, Wis.—The Norris Grain Co. grain elevators "A" and "B" have been purchased by the Red Arrow Malting Co. of Milwaukee, Herber C. Kurth, president of the Wisconsin Malting Co., announced. The elevators, built 50 years ago for the Northern Grain Co., have a total storage capacity of 2,400,000. The Norris Grain Co. has operated them since 1939.

Manpower Relief for Food Processing Industries

In response to a request of the special House committee to investigate food shortages, the War Food Administration has outlined some of the steps WFA is taking which they believe necessary to meet the demands for food this year. According to WFA Administrator Jones, these steps involve additional labor, machinery, facilities and a proper recognition of the importance of food in relation to the war effort.

More specifically WFA states among other things that:

"We are continuing to press for placing all food processing plants on the must list so that they will have equality of opportunity in referrals of manpower and the securing of essential labor and materials for the processing, conserving and handling of food * * *.

"All food processing plants should be put on the critical or urgency list so that they may be on a basis of equality with other war industries in the deferring of key men.

"We are urging that personnel both on farms and in food processing plants be deferred when satisfactory replacements are not available to carry on their work."

Consideration of some of these steps with particular reference to making additional labor available to food processing plants are now under way and it is expected that a favorable decision may be forthcoming in the near future.—Millers National Federation.



Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co.,
Pierson, Iowa

Large or Small

The same IBBERSON efficiency goes into the building of Feed Mills, Elevators, etc., whether the job is large or small.

Consult us without obligation and in confidence. Write for our FREE book.

T. E. IBBERSON COMPANY
Engineers and Contractors Minneapolis, Minn.

A Warning to Grain Shippers

The northwest permit committee, with Mr. E. J. Grimes as chairman, is made up of thoroughly experienced grain men, at the terminal market. It unselfishly meets 3 to 5 hours daily to consider shippers' applications and to impartially adjust shipping needs to this national emergency.

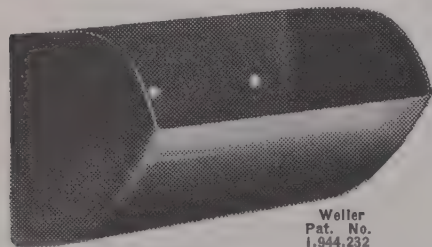
The Permit Committee is also soliciting the assistance of County AAA committees in the preparation of weekly figures reflecting the location of available grain, primarily wheat, on farms, in C. C. C. bins, and in country elevators. The information will be confidentially held and is badly needed so that the railroads can distribute box cars properly. Every effort will be made to bring relief to those stations suffering acute distress when the facts are presented to county committees in advance of these weekly reports to the Permit Committee.

Army and Rehabilitation requirements are heavy and will disrupt normal marketing practices for the next several months. Shippers of barley, oats, rye, and flax will have to give way to the wheat and flour movement, and because of terminal selling conditions affecting these grains they might properly conclude to slow down with their buying.

Our trade has never failed to respond energetically in any emergency. Don't load embargoed grains until you have received the necessary permits and then load promptly when equipment is furnished. And remember—this is a war program—a rush order for wheat. The United States Army needs our help.—Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n.

STEWART'S disease or wilt of the corn plant is caused by a bacterium. Wilt is spread by corn flea beetles and when large numbers of these insects survive the winter more of the disease is generally seen during the following growing season. Stewart's disease appears first as pale green or yellowish irregular streaks on the leaves. These streaks eventually become brown or tan in color.

SUGAR is a perfect example of the ultimate effect of government price control that holds prices at so low a level the producers are forced to quit producing; and we have a created scarcity. The bureaucracy tries to hide its blunders behind a smoke-screen of secrecy. The public is not permitted to know what quantities of sugar the United States government is shipping to foreign nations.



IF YOU ONLY *Knew!*

How much greater capacity you can get from your elevator legs . . . how much time, money and labor can be saved, you wouldn't "Let the grass grow under your feet" before changing over to the

CALUMET CUP

... the elevator bucket with the Logarithmic Curve. Send for Form 35. Learn how much your elevator leg capacity and efficiency can be increased.

B. I. WELLER CO.

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago 4, Ill.

W. F. A. Buys Barley

Its largest contract for the purchase of barley was entered into May 22 by the War Food Administration with three California firms for 10,370,000 lbs. of rolled barley at prices ranging from \$2.34 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Delivery will be taken from June to August and stockpiled for shipment to Hawaii.

Executive Committee of A.S.T.A. Will Meet

The American Seed Trade Convention will not hold its usual annual June convention this year, as large gatherings have been disapproved by the Office of Defense Transportation.

However, a meeting of the executive committee, consisting of 15 members, will be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, June 2.

The following Monday the Government will hold a meeting of the Advisory Committee.

Workmen's Compensation Claims Increasing

PAUL SCHARRENBURG, who is director of industrial relations for the State of California, predicts an avalanche of workmen's compensation claims, of postwar variety, and supports his prediction by a really startling illustration. A California shipyard, shifting from liberty ships to larger vessels, was forced to lay off approximately 4,000 men for a period of not exceeding 10 days. Mr. Scharrenberg's report says, "The day following the layoff there was a lineup of employees outside the insurance company's office which was two abreast and several hundred feet long. The lineup continued for approximately a week. The insurance company estimates that well in excess of 1,000 employees made a claim of some sort for workmen's compensation."

THE C.C.C. recently purchased 2,515,000 lbs. rye flour for shipment to Russia under protocol.

THE WORST May snowstorm in 25 years in New England recently did \$1,000,000 crop damage.

A COMMODITY like rolled oats groats would seem to be not subject to Supp. 5 to F.P.R. 2, since the whole grain has not been processed.—Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

CANADIAN Mills ground 73,234,513 bus. of wheat during the 8 months prior to Apr. 1, against 73,930,544 bus. during the like period of 1943-44, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

HOWARD I. McMILLAN, pres. of the Osborne-McMillan Elevator Co., of Minneapolis, has been engaged by the army to expedite shipment of grain to Europe, as a civilian, having formerly been in the service of supply as a lieutenant colonel.

IN SUIT against ass'n and its individual members, evidence that ass'n was an unincorporated and registered society justified trial court's ruling, that ass'n was not a legal entity capable of being sued.—Hill v. Henry, et al., Court of Appeals of Georgia, 16 S. E. Rep (2d). 94.

A COMMITTEE of the House May 22 urged centralized control over all foods and food production. Denouncing Vinson's new meat program the committee said he was "still trying to do by compulsion and by insufficient subsidies what can be done only by an adequate profit incentive."

CHICKS output by commercial hatcheries during April was the largest for any one month on record. Operating at record levels, hatcheries produce 346,621,000 chicks in April, 9 per cent more than the 317,616,000 produced in April last year, and 4 per cent more than the previous high in April 1943 when 334,617,000 chicks were produced.—U.S.D.A.

Southern Hemisphere Crops Reduced by Drought

Reports to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations show that drought conditions have materially reduced the production of foodstuffs in the Southern Hemisphere, an important surplus-producing region for livestock and meat products and grain just at the time of the greatest need for food in the countries of liberated Europe. This is especially true in such exporting areas as Argentina and Brazil. Drought damage is reported also from Australia and the Union of South Africa, European countries normally take the bulk of foodstuffs exported from the Southern Hemisphere.

Grain supplies also have been reduced, particularly wheat and flour from Australia and wheat and feed grains from Argentina. These reduced grain supplies, especially in the case of Australia, have made necessary a revision of many of the supply programs for the Pacific area. Associated with the drought in Australia have been the sharply reduced acreages resulting from the lack of fertilizers, shortages of manpower, and other factors. In Argentina, the reduced acreages, particularly of corn and wheat, were factors, as well as the drought, in reducing production this season.

Unfortunately, the lack of fuel in Argentina has necessitated a heavy burning of agricultural surpluses, such as corn, oilseeds, and protein meals, which reduced or eliminated the carry-over surpluses in that country at a time of smaller crops and urgent foreign needs. On the other hand, Argentina has a considerable carry-over of wheat available for export.

Drought appeared in central and southern Brazil as early as March and April of 1944 and persisted until the last half of October. October rains broke the drought temporarily, but it reappeared in November and continued thru April, when the regular dry season normally begins. The state most affected was Rio Grande do Sul, one of the chief food-producing areas of Brazil.

While late summer rains during January and February gave temporary relief to many coastal areas in Australia, the drought, which began in the interior early in 1943, is not yet broken. The most serious effects have fallen on the wheat—and sheep-producing areas. Lack of rains during the next few months would result in even greater declines in the production of wool, meat, and dairy products than occurred in the 1944-45 season.

Drought conditions in the Union of South Africa have produced a serious shortage of grain, meats, and dairy products. The meat shortage, which has been chronic for the past 3 years, has been intensified, while the shortage of grains and butter has become acute. Fruit production, however, was not affected.

Sadorus, Ill., May 22.—Has been very wet here this spring. No corn to amount to anything has been planted yet. Was a big increase in oats acreage this year.—Richard M. Lovingfoss, mgr., Sadorus Co-op. Elevator Co.

Books Received

RULES FOR PROTECTING GRAIN AGAINST DUST EXPLOSION AND FIRE. For owners and superintendents of elevators three sets of rules have been combined in one handy booklet, one prepared by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and two by the National Fire Protection Ass'n, embodying the practices that have been evolved thru years of experience and protect grain elevators against hazards to which they are peculiarly liable. Paper, 26 pages; published by Andrews & Shank, Neil P. Anderson Bldg., Ft. Worth 2, Tex.

Grain Carriers

ESTIMATED freight revenues in April, 1945, of 86 Class I railroads were more than in April, 1944, by 4.8 per cent, while estimated passenger revenues decreased 11.8 per cent.

THE RAILROADS during 1944 handled 2,521,000 carloads of grain and grain products, a decrease of 127,000 from 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

THE CANADIAN Pacific Railroad Co. will experiment with box cars sheathed with aluminum, using three such cars just completed at Montreal. A weight saving of 4,200 lbs. is effected in each car.

BRITAIN lost more than 11,500,000 tons of merchant shipping from the outbreak of the war to the end of 1943, out of 17,500,000 tons at the start of the war, states Oliver Lyttleton, minister of production.

THE O.D.T. effective May 9 waived requirements for permits under ICC Service Order 304 until further notice on all box carload shipments of barley, corn, oats, rye and flaxseed in crosstown switching movement at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minnesota.

IN LOADING refrigerator cars with grain keep racks away from both doors if possible. If racks must be nailed over one door mark car plainly SHOWING WHICH SIDE in order cars may be properly placed for unloading.

THE TRANSPORTATION Ass'n of America announces the election of Henry A. Palmer, former editor of the Traffic World, and S. S. Bruce, general traffic manager of the Koppers Co., at Pittsburgh, as members of the Ass'n's board of directors.

RAILROAD executives at a meeting May 18 decided to allow lowered rail freight rates on feed grains, designed to meet truck competition. Therefore, both the rates and the transit operations under such rates expire with June 30.

THE ALTON Railroad Co.'s Supp. No. 8 to Tariff No. 1650-J, effective May 31, increases rates on feed, animal or poultry, from Peoria or Pekin to Illinois destinations, such as Alton, East St. Louis, Edwardsville, Granite City, Wood River, and Litchfield, Ill.

CLASS I railroads on May 1, had 33,727 new freight cars on order, the Ass'n of American Railroads announced. On the like date last year, they had 44,458 on order. New freight cars on order on May 1, this year, included 17,607 plainbox, and 37 stock freight cars and 50 miscellaneous cars. They also had 554 locomotives on order on May 1, this year, compared with 705 on the same day in 1944.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, after an investigation begun in July, 1939, of class rates, has ordered a 10 per cent rate reduction in all parts of the country except in the East and the far West, effective Aug. 30; a 10 per cent rate increase in the East, effective at the same time. Rates will remain unchanged west of the Rocky Mountains, where no petition for revision was filed.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ending May 12 totaled 49,498 cars a decrease of 2,835 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 9,487 cars above the corresponding week in 1944. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of May 12 totaled 33,889 cars, a decrease of 1,798 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 9,233 cars above the corresponding week in 1944, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

OLYMPIA, WASH. — Northwest grain growers and shippers have been placed in a greatly improved position to sell to southern markets by a freight rate reduction order is-

sued by Interstate Commerce Commission. The order requiring carriers serving Washington wheat growers and millers to institute reductions of approximately 11 cents a 100 pounds on all rail shipments of grain and grain products to the southern states becomes effective Sept. 1.—F.K.H.

HELENA, MONT.—Montana carloadings, slumped slightly during March, with the largest declines in wheat and miscellaneous loadings. Loadings were 2,970 cars or 8.97 per cent lower than in March 1944 when 33,122 cars were loaded in the state. This year a total of 30,152 cars were loaded. Wheat loading dropped 2,984. The explanation for the drop in wheat loadings was from unusual traffic density in March, '44 and that heavy loadings had been made in Jan'y and February '45.—F.K.H.

SLOW RETURN of box cars from eastern connections and heavy loadings are the primary reasons for the present shortage; for example we own 30,376 box cars, 27,000 of which are suitable for class "A" and "B" loading and as of April 1st, of these high class cars 24,971 were off line compared to 20,852 as of same date last year. We will continue to do everything possible to protect our box car orders but present situation does not reflect a very favorable condition or outlook—J. J. Mahoney, gen. supt. transp., A., T. & S. F. R. R.

JUDGE Walter J. LaBuy in the federal court May 19 ruled that possession and operation of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad has been illegal since Jan. 18, 1944. The road was seized by the Roosevelt administration after a strike was threatened by the refusal of the president of the company, Geo. P. McNear, Jr., to assent to "featherbed" rules of employment. McNear says that federal control of the property had entailed the hiring of 30 per cent more workers to do the same work that had been done by a smaller crew. Holly Stover, federal manager, is waiting for permission from his superiors to turn the road back to McNear.

THE PERMIT order No. 304 has been amended as to the extent of the central permit area. It now reads: Origin X: All stations in Iowa, Illinois (including the entire Chicago switching district), Indianapolis, Lawrenceburg, Ind., Cincinnati, Louisville, all of Wisconsin, except Superior, East End, and Itasca, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, East St. Louis and Granite City, Ill. Destination: All stations east of the west bank of Lake Michigan, east of the Chicago switching district and the Illinois-Indiana state line thence to Stations O and east of the Ohio-Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, except New Orleans for export and, except Indianapolis, Lawrenceburg, Ind., Cincinnati and Louisville.

Taxation of Individuals and Co-operatives

By BEN C. McCABE, pres. N.T.E.A.

The fact is that the individual proprietor of a business, or the partners in a business, pay full federal income tax, as individuals, on all of the earnings of the business, including such sums as may be retained for reserves. They are exempt from corporate income taxes only because they are not corporations; but, the total levy against them is very close to the total amount paid by a corporation and its stockholders under the present system of double taxation.

On the other hand, a farmers' co-operative ass'n, whether corporation or not, is totally exempt from federal income tax if it registers under Section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code, or is mostly exempt if it chooses not to register.

The recipients of patronage dividends paid by such an exempt farmers' cooperative association are liable for payment of federal income tax, like the stockholders of a regular corporation, whether their dividends are in cash or in stock, but experience shows that a very small proportion of such patronage dividend receipts is actu-

ally reported for federal taxation. Payment of dividends in stock, instead of cash, is the co-ops' favorite device for increasing capital and reserves.

Fire Schools in Nebraska

The attendance at the 12 regional fire schools conducted in as many towns in Nebraska, Apr. 4 to 26, was very gratifying to the sponsors of the schools, who were the State Fire Marshal, Nebraska State Volunteer Firemen's Ass'n, League of Nebraska Municipalities, and Department of Vocational Education.

Firemen attending numbered 1,404, and school children 4,665. Towns represented by those in attendance numbered 248.

The staff of instructors included 12 men who were specialists in their lines, among them Dr. Richard C. Steinmetz, chief investigator for the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago; and R. D. McDaniel, vice pres., Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis.

The programs were the best in the history of fire schools. Dr. Steinmetz gave practical suggestions in dealing with suspicious fires. Harry M. Lehr spoke on Grain Elevator Construction, using actual working model. C. E. Hines and Mr. McDaniel spoke on Fighting Elevator Fires, the latter also covering "Shocks and Shorts."

The campaign of education wound up with a 3-day school at Grand Island, Neb., where the facilities of the city fire department were made available.

All the schools were conducted in a business-like manner and the program put through as scheduled, without horseplay.

Credit is due all concerned in aiding Nebraska to put forth a better effort than any other state in fire prevention and fire fighting training.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.20, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.50, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill.

Field Seeds

LYONS, NEB.—T. G. Davis has bought the seed and feed business of Ira Way.

BRIDGETON, N. J.—Ritter Seed Co. is the new name of the Jos. White Co.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS.—The Albert Zutter Farm and Seed Store recently held a grand opening.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—O. S. Jones, at one time in the seed business here, died recently at Madison, S. D.

SIOUX CITY, IA.—Bernard L. Wertz, formerly co-owner of the Wertz Seed Co., died May 13 after a long illness.

PETERSBURG, VA.—Wm. H. Harrison died May 11. For many years he was a member of the Jenks-White Seed Co., of Salem, Ore.

SAN DIEGO, TEX.—The San Diego Feed & Seed Store has been opened by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Beasley of Ben Bolt, under the management of their son, Lawrence M. Beasley.

TORONTO, ONT.—The Ontario Seed Marketing Board has obtained a contract from the U.N.R.R. A. for 110,000 bus. of open pollinated seed corn of the 1945 crop.

NEVADA, IA.—The Crow Hybrid Seed Corn Co. has been authorized by the W.P.B. to build its plant on the acreage recently purchased east of Nevada. Construction is to start June 1.

LA PORTE CITY, IA.—E. E. Pearson has bought a building in which to move his headquarters of the Blackhawk Seed Farms Sept. 1. As soon as materials are available seed handling equipment will be installed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The C.C.C. bought 9,159,200 lbs. of seed corn May 1, mostly in the Northwest at 5.75 to 7.75 cents per pound. For one lot of 300,000 lbs. of North Dakota white flint 10 cents per pound was paid.

MASON CITY, ILL.—Stanley McCreery, in charge of processing seed corn for the Bruns Seed Co., of Davenport, Ia., has entered the employ of the Ainsworth Seed Co. as production manager. Machines are being installed to increase the capacity.

TWIN FALLS, IDA.—South central Idaho seed growers sold 5,489,538 pounds of seed to the government during the first three months of '45. W. F. Bryan, field inspector for Idaho Crop Improvement Ass'n, reported. The '44 government purchase in the area was 8,054,793 pounds.—F. K. H.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Pres. Rohnert has appointed a public relations committee for the American Seed Trade Ass'n, the chairman of which is Harry Candy of Peter Henderson Co., New York, N. Y., to promote the use of good seed, and to supply reliable information on seed matters to all interested parties.

TOPEKA, KAN.—Miss Mary Elaine Hadorn, who had been employed as bookkeeper at the Coe Seed Co. for the past three years, will become the bride of Mr. Wesley Hiatt, Leavenworth. Mr. Hiatt served in the U. S. Army overseas for two years and has received an honorable discharge.—G. M. H.

HERINGTON, KAN.—At a recent meeting of Dickinson County's certified seed growers, it was decided to have this county's annual wheat Field Day around June 23. The exact day will be set after the time of harvest is determined. The meeting was addressed by A. L. Clapp of the Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n, and by L. E. Willoughby, Kansas State College agronomist.—G. M. H.

CRESTON, IA.—The Berry Seed Co. of Clarinda, which has been a partner in the busi-

ness, has bought the interests of A. J. Storms and his son, W. H. Storms, in the Storms Seed Co., operating a blue grass threshing plant and warehouse. Storms & Son are keeping 100 grass strippers which they will operate in Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Storms plan to retire to their farm at Western, Neb.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Abruzzi rye, most promising grain or grass crop yet found for winter cover crop use in Western Oregon, will be available in considerable quantity this fall as the result of a definite program of seed increase backed by the experiment station and extension service. The rye is an old variety obtained in Italy and grown considerably in the South, but was not recognized as important in Oregon until its winter growing habits were discovered in experiment stations plots.—F. K. H.

ALMA, KAN.—One of the big objectives of the Country Farm Bureau crops work is to promote the use of pure and adapted seed for higher acre yields, according to Howard C. Myers, agent of Wabaunsee County. Fourteen farmers who obtained certified Pawnee wheat last fall are planning on certifying around 95 acres this summer. These growers obtained their seed for planting last fall from M. W. Converse of Eskridge. Demand is keen for this new superior variety and the growers will receive a good price for the wheat.—G. M. H.

CORVALLIS, ORE.—Total acreage of Willamette vetch in Western Oregon entered for certification so far this year is around 45,000 acres, and there is still some additional acreage in sight. The year's huge crop of Willamette vetch alone compares with about 46,000 acres of all different crops certified in the state last year, and explains one reason why the farm crops staff has been especially busy this spring. Most Western Oregon counties show substantial increases. The crop in general looks good, with indications of better than average yields.—F. K. H.

BROOKINGS, S. D.—Construction of the new seed corn drying plant for the Sokota Hybrid Producers will start about July 1, Wilmer Davis, newly appointed manager of the firm, announced. The company recently was reorganized as a Co-operative. Included in the building program is an elaborate system of drying bins. Corn will be fed to these bins by means of a conveyor belt leading from a large unloading hopper which will be constructed at the front of the building. A new style oil burning drying unit will be installed. Other equipment includes the latest type seed grading and cleaning machinery. When completed the plant will offer facilities for drying, shelling, grading, treating, sacking, storing and distributing the hybrid seed corn.

Suit Under Seed Warranty

The Supreme Court of Nebraska heard argument May 9 on the appeal by the Cornhusker Hybrid Co. of Fremont, Neb., from the decision of the Buffalo County Court awarding \$386 damages to a farmer, W. J. Kennedy, who claimed the seed furnished him was not hybrid.

The suit was of such interest that attorneys of three other seed companies filed briefs, calling attention of the court to the protection afforded seedsmen by the disclaimer clause printed on all contracts, which is a notice to the buyer that the productiveness of the seed is not guaranteed, and the seller is not responsible for the crop.

Kennedy said the crop yielded only 10 to 17 bus. per acre.

Labeling Seed

Effective May 23 the O.P.A. by amendment 6 conforms F.P.R. 2 to state and federal certification and labeling practices, in the following:

Section 2.7 (d) is amended to read as follows: (d) This section shall not apply to (1) sales in any quantity of state certified seed grain or (2) to sales in quantities of less than 100 pounds of seed grain if properly tagged or labelled to comply with the requirements of any applicable federal or state seed law or when tagged or labelled to show the percentages of germination and foreign material in cases where there is no such federal or state requirement.

Tift Sudan Grass

Tift sudan grass is a new strain recently developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The summary of trials for 2 years at New Brunswick, N. J., indicates that this strain surpasses the production of ordinary commercial sudan grass by an average of 500 pounds to the acre.

This new strain appears more valuable for hay than for pasture purposes. It is somewhat slow in starting growth and this would mean deferring grazing longer than is necessary with commercial sudan grass.

Leaf spot diseases are the chief limiting factors in growing sudan grass for hay in New Jersey, since they cause severe leaf browning, resulting in loss of green color and reduction in yield. The Tift sudan grass is highly resistant to the leaf spot diseases, being almost free of them compared with 40 to 50 per cent contamination on sudan grass grown from commercial seed.

Seed Testing at Purdue University

In testing more than 26,000 seed samples, the State Seed Laboratory at Purdue University is nearing the completion of its biggest year. More than 22,000 of the samples received thus far were submitted by farmers and dealers on a "free test" basis. The rest were official samples drawn in enforcement of the State Seed Law and the Federal Seed Act.

Over 4,000 or 18 per cent of the samples sent in for test were found to contain excessive weed seeds, excessive noxious weed seeds, or primary noxious weed seeds. In each instance where excessive weed seeds were found, the sender was notified and this resulted in much more thorough recleaning than is usually done.

A survey of seed cleaning plants in the state shows that this was also their busiest year.

Germination tests of these samples showed an unusually high percentage of hard seeds in

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locally grown red clover, alfalfa, and alsike seed. This is attributed to the dry weather prevailing during the latter part of the 1944 growing season. More recent tests show that some of these hard seeds were made germinable by winter weather. Any 1944 seed carried over should be retested for germination next fall or winter, and these later tests used as a guide in adjusting seeding rates next spring.

Increase Legume Seed Production

Growers will receive special acreage payments as an inducement to harvest legume seed in a program announced by the War Food Administration. In addition, payments of 2½ cents per pound will be made for alfalfa and alsike clover seed, and 3½ cents per pound for red clover seed, harvested and sold into commercial channels before Dec. 31.

The program will be administered by State and county offices of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the coming fiscal year includes \$12,500,000 to stimulate red clover, alfalfa and alsike seed production.

The need for legume seed this year is particularly acute, says N. E. Dodd, Chief of the AAA. With last year's production below expectations due to unfavorable weather, and with needs in European countries especially great, there is an extra demand on United States farmers this year. Estimates are that European countries will need 20 million pounds of red clover seed this year, as well as 5 million pounds of alfalfa and 3 million pounds of alsike clover seed.

Domestic needs for legume seeds also are greater than normal because of the present excessive drain on soils and the need for good hay.

Sheyenne, a New Variety of Flax

By T. A. SROA, Agronomist, N. Dak. Exp. Sta.

The North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station announces the release of a new rust resistant variety of flax, Sheyenne (C.I. 1073). Sheyenne is a selection from a cross, Ottawa 770B X Buda, made by H. H. Flor, plant pathologist, Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, and released cooperatively by the Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, U. S. Department of Agriculture and the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. This new variety ripens early, has blue flowers, brown seed, and grows about as tall or only slightly less tall than Bison. The seed is slightly smaller than Bison, has satisfactory yield of oil and the iodine number (index of the drying quality of the oil) is better than Bison.

Sheyenne is immune to the races of rust known to exist in this country; is highly wilt resistant and has about the same degree of tolerance to the pasmo disease as Bison, Buda, and Koto, which gives it an advantage over most other rust resistant varieties now available. Sheyenne may not yield as high in some years as some varieties that ripen later and have a higher capacity for yield. However, it should return satisfactory yields more consistently under the conditions and in the area designated for it. Being rust resistant, fairly tolerant to pasmo and early in ripening, it is believed that this variety is likely to have its largest use in the southeastern sections of the state, where earliness is desirable in order to "escape" the high summer temperatures or late drouths. Sheyenne does not have quite as strong a straw as Bison but is stronger than Buda.

Accepts Direction of the Barley Improvement Ass'n

The malting industry of the United States has united in a far-sighted, long-time program for more and better barley by the formation of the Barley Improvement Ass'n. The purpose is to coordinate and apply the results of the research to the problems of practical barley production. Dr. J. H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n for over six years and formerly agronomist and grain breeder at the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment Station, was selected as the man best qualified to direct this large regional program. He will have headquarters at Milwaukee and will assume his new duties August first.

The Barley Improvement Ass'n, representing all of the malting and malt users interests of the United States, will follow through on the problems relating to the production of malting barley. The coordination and application of the findings of the several research groups involved in barley and malt investigations will be another important responsibility of the new association director. The barley research program developed during the past ten years has been a good example of industry and investigators of state and federal agricultural institutions working together on a common problem. The association's responsibility will be to utilize the information available in promoting larger barley acreages of suitable varieties.

The Barley Improvement Ass'n through Dr. Parker forms the action unit to put this information to work. — Barley Improvement Ass'n, C. Kurth, Jr., Chairman.

Round Seed Corn Good

Round grains of hybrid seed corn, thick flats and small flats are more abundant this year than usual due to the drought conditions of the 1944 production season, states K. E. Beeson, Purdue University Extension agronomist. Farmers having equipment for handling these grains need not hesitate to use them, for performance tests made by S. R. Miles of the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station have shown little difference in yield between them and medium flat grains. Where the same stands were established with both flat and round grains, and germination was equally good, yields were very nearly the same. Germination of rounds particularly should be thoroughly checked before they are purchased or used.

Very little difference was noted in the speed of germination. In one test small rounds germinated more rapidly than large. In another test the large seed, irrespective of shape, produced faster growing seedlings than the small. Plants from both sizes of seed eventually were equal in height. Yields from different sizes and shapes of seed were very nearly the same. For early planting, larger sized seed grains are usually preferred to give the seedling more plant food, but once the soil is thoroughly warmed little difference in seedling vigor has been noted.

Old ideas regarding advantages or disadvantages of using round grains from the butts or tips of ears have no significance for in making hybrid seed corn all grains of a given pedigree carry exactly the same breeding irrespective of shape, and will give similar performance. Matching the seed to planting equipment is the important consideration. Indiana hybrid seed corn distributors can recommend planter plates for their grades of seed corn, and, in some cases, can supply the plates. Recommendations may also be obtained from corn planter distributors, or from the Seed Certification Service of the Indiana Corn Growers Ass'n at West Lafayette, Ind.

Kansas Noxious Weed Law Strengthened

The Kansas Legislature has amended the state noxious weed law to include in the list of weeds field bindweed, Russian knapweed and hoary cress. In counties where the commissioners so declare Johnson grass is a noxious weed.

New sections were added to the law to prevent spread of noxious weeds, including the following:

Section 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to sell, offer for sale, barter, give away or otherwise dispose of any screening or offal material containing seeds of weeds mentioned in section 1 of this act unless such screenings and materials shall first have been processed by grinding or other adequate means, and the viability of all such weed seeds therein destroyed, provided unprocessed screenings or offal material may be sold to a commercial processor or feed mixer for processing.

Sec. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to (1) bring any harvesting or threshing machinery, portable feed grinders, portable seed cleaners, or field ensilage cutters into the state without first cleaning such equipment free from noxious weed seeds, or (2) to move any harvesting or threshing machines; portable feed grinders, portable seed cleaners, or field ensilage cutters from any field or farm infested with any noxious weed without first cleaning such equipment free from noxious weed seeds. Each such machine operated by a person doing work for another shall be labeled with an appropriate label in form provided by the state board of agriculture containing this section of the law.

Taxation of Canadian Pools

The Northwest Line Operators Ass'n has presented a brief to the commission inquiring into the taxation of income of Canadian cooperatives, stating that unless the wheat pools were compelled to pay income and excess profit taxes, including all arrears, elements of prejudice on the part of competitors which do pay will be greatly aggravated and intensified. It was also claimed that competitors of the pools will be put out of business unless the pools are taxed, leaving the grain business in the hands of a co-operative monopoly.

With regard to the action of the pools in reducing grain handling charges, it was stated that such was detrimental to the public interests because it will operate to reduce to negligible amounts the income and profit which would otherwise be earned by the grain trade.

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Quality of Western Wheat Varieties

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, in Technical Bulletin No. 887, gives facts on the quality characteristics of winter and spring wheat for 44 varieties grown in experimental plot and nursery trials in the western United States, mostly without but in some cases with irrigation. Included were the important commercial and a number of new and more promising varieties. The study was undertaken cooperatively by western agricultural experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture. It should be borne in mind that these samples have been grown under comparable conditions, whereas commercially some varieties, such as Baart and Turkey, are nearly always grown in the drier areas, while others, such as Hymar and Federation, are usually grown in the more humid areas.

The results for the field plot and nursery experiments are in excellent agreement as also are those for the irrigated and non-irrigated samples of the same varieties, except for dough-ball time and for the bread quality of the variety Baart. Irrigation tended to reduce materially the dough-ball time of most varieties but had little or no effect on these characterized by a very short dough-ball time. The loaf volume and the grain-and-texture scores of the bread from Baart grown under irrigation were materially less than when grown without irrigation and cannot be explained satisfactorily by differences in protein content. The irrigated and non-irrigated plots were not necessarily comparable in other respects, and hence such differences as were observed cannot with certainty be attributed to irrigation alone.

Of the 18 varieties of winter wheat tested, the 6 hard winters averaged slightly higher in protein content and test weight and lower in particle-size index, had a longer dough-ball time, and produced better bread but poorer cakes and cookies than the soft varieties. The differences in protein content generally were small. In general, more grain protein was retained in the flour of the hard wheats than of the soft.

Of the hard winter varieties, Turkey and Rio appeared to be best for bread. Relief averaged slightly less than Turkey and Rio with respect to protein content and bread quality. Rio and Oro were relatively low and Relief high in carotenoid content of the grain and flour. Riddit, Turkey (Kharkof), and Rio were the lowest in flour ash.

All the soft winter wheats had a particle-size index of 22.7 or higher and all produced satisfactory cakes and cookies. Triplet produced the best cakes, with Goldcoin, Rex M1, and Athena only slightly inferior. The poorest cake was from Hymar, which had a relatively low particle-size index. Jenkin, Albit, and Hybrid 128 made the best cookies. The unusually high particle-size indexes for Rex, Rex M1, and Rex M2 may be related to the difficulties in separating the bran and flour and to the low yields of flour often complained of by commercial millers. With respect to test weight Triplet excelled all other soft wheats and averaged practically equal to the hard wheats.

Carotenoid content of the flour of the soft winter wheats ranged from 3.28 p. p. m. for Rex M2 to 1.66 p. p. m. for Elgin. All varieties bleached to what is generally regarded as a satisfactory level, but varietal differences in the color of the bread were still evident.

Among the spring wheats the general relation between hard and soft varieties was much the same as for the winter wheats, including a greater protein loss in milling the soft wheats.

Tests of the few spring varieties, which have hard vitreous grain, showed neither large nor important differences in bread quality. The variety Baart (which has semihard to hard grain), grown without irrigation, produced as good bread as any of the spring wheats. When grown with irrigation, the bread of Baart was poorer than others in relation to the protein content of the flour. The quality of bread and the dough-ball time of Fedawa, a soft wheat, approached that of the hard wheats, although the flour contained 1 to 3 per cent less protein.

All the soft spring wheats produced satisfactory cakes and cookies. The best cakes were from Pacific Bluestem, Idaed, Union, Dicklow, Lemhi, and Jenkin. Jenkin and Union averaged best for cookies. Baart was equal to or superior to any of them for cakes though inferior for cookies.

Baart was among the highest in test weight. Fedawa and Riddit X Jenkin produced the highest yields of flour, averaging even higher than the hard wheats. The ash content of the flour of Fedawa, however, was relatively high.

Jenkin, Union, Federation, Onas, and Pilcrow averaged high in carotenoid pigments, and Baart, Lemhi, and Dicklow low. All bleached satisfactorily, but the differences tended to be carried over into the bleached flour.

The comparative results of the spring wheat varieties Baart, Federation, and White Federation grown for 3 years from fall seeding at

Davis, Calif., were substantially the same as when grown elsewhere, except for dough-ball time of Federation. Of the varieties Ramona, Bunyip, and Poso, grown in California only, none appeared to be equal to Baart for bread and only Poso appeared to be equal to Baart for pastry purposes.

Scatter diagrams and correlation co-efficients calculated only for the nursery tests showed some interesting relations. Yield of grain and protein content of the grain and flour were negatively correlated. Dough-ball time and flour protein appeared more useful than other determinations except the bread-baking test for predicting bread quality. Taken together they accounted for 93.5 per cent of the variation in loaf volume in the irrigated spring wheat nurseries but only slightly more than 50 per cent in the nonirrigated spring wheat and the winter wheat nurseries. The dough-ball time and loaf-volume relations appeared to be somewhat different for Baart in the nonirrigated nurseries and for Rex, Rex M1, and Rex M2, in the winter wheat nurseries as compared with other varieties. These results suggest that dough-ball time, in conjunction with protein analyses, may be a useful tool in breeding varieties of superior quality for bread when certain parents are used.

Particle-size index is highly correlated with cake grain-and-texture scores and also with the cooky factor. It appears to be more intimately associated with pastry qualities than is either flour protein or dough-ball time.

Motor Fuel from Corn Cobs

A process for the chemical conversion of such agricultural residues as corn cobs, sugarcane bagasse, peanut shells, flax shives, oat hulls and cottonseed hulls and burs into liquid motor fuel and other commercially valuable products is moving into the semi-works stage of experimentation at the Department of Agriculture's Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, Ill.

Results of experimental laboratory investigations by Department chemists indicate that from 90 to 95 gallons of liquid motor fuel can be obtained from a ton of corn cobs or cottonseed hulls and that about half of this is in the form of ethyl alcohol. A continuous process for the treatment (or saccharification) of corncobs and cottonseed hulls has been worked out by Drs. E. C. Lathrop and J. W. Dunning of the Peoria Laboratory and gave such promising results in the laboratory stage that the work is to be enlarged so that it may now be evaluated on a semi-commercial scale. This enlarged program calls for a new building with modern equipment and a staff of approximately 15 of the best scientists obtainable.

The ground residue or raw material is first treated with an acid, or saccharified, to produce concentrated solutions of dextrose and xylose, which are fermented into alcohol, butanol, and acetone. Under the new saccharification process relatively pure, separate solutions of 5-carbon sugars and 6-carbon sugars are obtained. These solutions contain from 10 to 15 per cent of sugar, which is about the content that is used in industrial fermentation. These are the materials from which liquid motor fuels may be made. Furfural and lignin are at present obtained as byproducts of the process. The new plant is designed to produce approximately 2,000 pounds of dextrose, 1,600 pounds of xylose, 1,000 pounds of lignin, and 200 pounds of furfural from 6,600 pounds of raw residue in an eight-hour operating period.

OUR ECONOMY should instead rest upon private initiative and free enterprise, the pillars upon which the American system has been built and without which it cannot survive. This system, with all its defects, is the best that has yet been devised, and over the years has provided a high level of employment except in the 1930's, when the pump-priming program was adopted that drove job-creating capital into hiding.—First National Bank of Boston.



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Supply Trade

CHICAGO, ILL.—Dave Coffman, vice pres. of Wm. H. Banks Warehouses, Inc., is recovering from an operation in the Methodist Hospital, Peoria, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Production Board has revoked limitation order No. L-292, which controlled production and delivery of food manufacturing machinery.

OMAHA, NEB.—T. S. McShane Co. is the new name of the American Machinery & Supply Co. No change is made in ownership, management or business activity.

MONTREAL, QUE.—The Aluminum Co. of Canada has received cancellation from the United States of 150,000,000 lbs. of a 250,000,-000-lb. aluminum contract.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Pfc. Hershel Amos, 20, who was employed by the Chase Bag Co. before entering the service Dec. 1, 1943, was killed in action in Germany, Apr. 18, according to word received recently from the War Department.—G. M. H.

OTTAWA, ONT.—The Canadian tariff reduction originally granted for 1 year on imports of electric generators for generating electric power for lighting grain elevators has been extended indefinitely, according to an order in council effective Mar. 1, 1945. The duty will be 10 per cent, instead of 25 per cent ad valorem.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cordage wholesalers, mill agents and retailers who maintain inventories of twine, cord, rope and marline should file preference rating applications between June 1 and June 30 for third-quarter 1945 requirements. Application form W.P.B.-547 is available, and when completed should be filed at the nearest W.P.B. field office.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A manufacturer writes the National Industrial Conference Board: "It is highly advisable for the government to make some arrangement whereby both machinery and plant buildings can be leased from the government on a reasonable rental basis. Making fixed capital investments under present high prices of war plants and machinery is definitely wrong."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Former order No. L-192 has been completely revised, to continue control over 19 items of construction machinery, tho the war in Europe is ended. It eliminates production scheduling, and substitutes List 1, with 14 items, for the former Schedules A and B. These two schedules contained 98 items that were under production and distribution control.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Small firms whose employment will not exceed 100 workers may now obtain materials without first seeking assurance from W.M.C. that manpower is available. Heretofore, W.P.B. has refused to allocate materials without such prior assurance. Under W.P.B. limitation order No. L-41, materials may be obtained for construction projects employing no more than 25 workers without prior W.M.C. clearance as to the labor involved.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four orders on electric motors have been revoked immediately. Limitation order No. L-250, covering electric motor controllers; limitation order No. L-220, covering electric motors and generators; limitation order No. L-315, covering enclosed safety switches, enclosed branch and service circuit breakers, service entrance equipment, panel and distribution boards and knife switches; and limitation order No. L-273, covering busways.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Textile bag requirements are up about 20 per cent from last year, and allocations of textiles for bags are running more than 5 per cent less than last year, the War Food Administration points out.

Farmers and agricultural industries and trades are requested by W.F.A. to conserve bags and return them to channels of trade as promptly as possible. Victory in Europe has intensified the problem, the W.F.A. officials say. Increased relief feeding requires more bags for movement of food thru war-damaged ports and transportation systems. These bags will not return.

CHICAGO, ILL.—America's first annual "Products of Tomorrow Exposition" has been approved by Washington for an opening early in 1946. The Chicago Coliseum, The North Hall Exhibition Bldg., The Armory, the Administration Bldg. are all part of the group to be used. The "Products of Tomorrow Exposition" will be an annual event to provide a springboard for the introduction of new products and new designs by all industry. The idea of a permanent exhibit was discarded long ago because of its similarity to a museum (no enthusiasm). The "Products of Tomorrow Exposition" is looked upon with favor by industry because it is a "private enterprise," thus insuring permanence and continuity.

Corn Program Nets 21 Million Bushels

More than 21 million bushels of corn were sold by farmers to the Government under the War Food Administration's corn purchase program which ended May 1. The program was offered in 128 Corn Belt counties over a 3-month period.

Corn purchases by States were: Illinois, 5,392,783 bus.; Iowa, 10,214,463 bus.; Minnesota, 605,159 bus.; and Nebraska, 4,988,212 bus.

Designed to build up a national reserve stock of corn for possible emergency use, the amount obtained fell short of the original 50-million bushel goal principally because of the high moisture content of the 1944 crop. Much of the available corn proved too wet to meet contract specifications.

County and community committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency purchased the corn—which was stored on farms—for the Commodity Credit Corporation. Delivery of the corn will be called for by CCC on or before Sept. 30.

E. H. SEXAUER of Brookings, S. D., has been elected one of the six regional vice presidents of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Sexauer is well known to the grain trade for his very active participation in affairs of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n of which he was president from 1939 to 1941. He has been active on the board of directors for several years. In addition to his efforts with the National he has been president of the American Seed Trade Ass'n and more recently has devoted much time to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States as chairman of the Agricultural Committee.

W. B. Drury Retires

The feed manufacturing industry in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa will regret to learn of the retirement of Walter B. Drury, of Rochester, Minn., who for the past twenty years has represented Sprout, Waldron Co. in that area in the sale of flour and feed mill machinery and equipment.

Walt, as he is familiarly known, is going to be missed. His industry and willingness to aid in advice and help, even to the extent of pulling off his coat and going to work on a machine that had failed, whether it had been furnished by his own company or a competitor, has earned the confidence and respect of the entire industry.



W. B. Drury, Retires from Sprout, Waldron

Mr. Drury has recently purchased a feed mill, located in Flanagan, Ill., which he intends to operate, and we predict that his new venture will be a success. He advises, however, that he'll always be available to his many old friends in the feed industry for any help that he may be able to give.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the complaint by the Federal Trade Commission against the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. practice of pricing glucose at the Chicago price plus freight, when the glucose was actually shipped from Decatur, Ill. The Circuit Court had dismissed the complaint; but the Commission took an appeal to the Supreme Court. The Court also upheld the findings of the Commission in a similar case involving the Corn Products Refining Co.

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Feedstuffs

DISTILLERS' DRIED GRAINS production in April totaled 60,000 tons, against 37,400 tons in April, 1944, as reported by the W. F. A.

BREWERS' DRIED GRAINS production during April amounted to 16,600 tons, against 18,100 tons during April, 1944, as reported by the W. F. A.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The W. F. A. on May 18 ordered manufacturers of spray process dried skim milk to set aside 75 per cent of their production in June and July.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—The annual Live-stock Feeders Day conducted by the Kansas State Experiment Station has been canceled for this year because of travel restrictions.

FEED manufacturers are suffering from a manpower shortage, and contemplate asking the W.M.C. to raise the rating of the industry to the level of the munitions industry.

ATLANTA, GA.—Representation of feed manufacturers in Georgia as required by the state law will be undertaken for a fee by the Corporation Trust Co., which has offices in 24 cities.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, by E. L. Kyte, chairman of the hay division, has vigorously reminded the O.P.A. at Washington that, in the hay ceiling order, upland red oat hay should be taken out of division 2 and classed in division 1, as it is a fancy hay, valued as high as top alfalfa hay.

Yeast as Protein Supplement for Pigs

Three large white pigs, which received from the age of 12 weeks a good normal fattening diet, containing 12 per cent white fish meal as protein supplement, grew satisfactorily over a period of 21 weeks and showed no signs of rickets. Slightly better growth was shown by 3 animals which received the same diet with added cod liver oil at a daily rate of 14 g. per pig. Two pigs which received a similar diet containing 20 per cent brewer's yeast instead of fishmeal, showed typical rickets rapidly alleviated by cod liver oil and sunlight.

Addition of cod liver oil or calciferol to the high yeast diet in amounts supplying 1190 I.U. of vitamin D per day, prevented the occurrence of rickets, and higher amounts of calciferol (3780 I.U. vitamin D daily) rapidly cured 2 animals which had developed rickets on the high yeast diet. Addition of 4 per cent calcium carbonate gave distinct but incomplete protection from the yeast effect.

According to R. Braude, S. K. Kon and E. G. White of the University of Reading it appears that the rachitogenic action of high yeast diets is not due merely to their high content of available phosphorus, since pigs fed on a normal diet containing meat and bone meal, to which 6 per cent sodium phosphate was added, showed no evidence of rickets, altho half the animals died of acute enteritis after 2 to 3 weeks, and the survivors showed poor growth.

Officers Elected for A.F.M.A.

The directors of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: A. F. Hopkins of the Chas. M. Cox Co., Boston, Mass., chairman (re-elected); L. R. Hawley of the Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill., vice chairman; Ralph M. Field, Chicago, pres. and sec'y.; W. R. Anderson, Milwaukee, Wis., treas. (re-elected).

Executive committee: Mr. Hopkins, Mr.

Hawley, Fred W. Thomas of Detroit, H. L. McGeorge, Memphis, Tenn.; John B. DeHaven, Chicago; J. H. Murphy, Burlington, Wis.; A. F. Seay, St. Louis, Mo.; L. S. Riford, Cayuga, N. Y., and H. E. Frederick, Marysville, O.

Feed Manufacturers to Expand Educational Work

The directors of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at their meeting at Chicago May 17 and 18 set aside \$24,000 for public relations activities; against \$1,400 expended last year out of \$12,000 appropriated.

The addition of a man who will give his full time to public relations to the staff is contemplated. The publication of a book to promote proper feeding is planned.

A moving picture is being prepared to deal with feeding subjects.

The nutrition committee will be enlarged and its name changed to Nutritional Council. Two committees of three each were appointed to study and report on the creation of a sales committee and a mechanical and operating committee.

The space occupied by the Chicago headquarters, which was enlarged some time ago, will be doubled.

Fluorochemistry in Food Science

By J. DE MENT, research chemist, Fluorescence Laboratories

Good wheat and rye flour usually fluoresce blue, but barley and potato flours appear white and grey-brown respectively. Pea flour shows reddish, and bean flour blue-green. Even eggs added to a pound of flour will cause a blue fluorescence not originally seen. Clumps of rodent excreta, hair and similar debris readily appear dull violet, standing in contrast against a brightly fluorescent background. This holds true of any pulverized edible, whether it is a flour or not.

Likewise, particles of earth ("dirt") and gravel stand out in dull contrast in a more brightly fluorescent food commodity like wheat flour.

Eosin added to wheat flour causes it to fluoresce red-orange, but blue mold spots appear sulfur yellow under the lamp. Various kinds of excreta do not take up the dye and can be seen as having little or no fluorescence. In cases of suspected chalk additions or other mineral "fillers" in flours and dry edibles, like grains, the lamp can be exceedingly useful. Talc and chalk ordinarily have little response to the lamp. They appear at most as dull purple particles in the flour. Other minerals can likewise be seen by their lack of fluorescence, or by their bright glow, depending upon the nature of the adulterant.

Foreign and poisonous seeds and extraneous inorganic matter liable to be found in wheat can frequently be detected under the ultraviolet lamp. This is also true of dead insects of a color comparable to wheat. As little as 2 per cent vetch flour causes grain flour to change to a more red hue under ultraviolet light. Zinc oxide has been detected by this method by its red-yellow fluorescence in amounts as slight as 0.3 per cent.

The cross-section of wheat which gives the best flour appears bluish, since it has a higher gluten content. Inferior samples appear more yellow. The treatment of flour with nitrogen peroxide or with chlorine compounds may be

detected by extraction of the flour with ether, the extract from the treated sample showing a much weaker fluorescence.

Cull Peas for Fattening Calves

A mixture of peas, barley, and oats, of which 20-40 per cent consisted of cull peas, proved approximately equal to a mixture of 80 per cent barley and 20 per cent oats for the promotion of gain in baby beef steers in about 150 days.

In one of the three experiments wheat hay was compared with first-year sweetclover hay as a roughage, but first-year sweetclover was employed in the other two experiments in which varying percentages of barley and peas were fed with 20 per cent oats.

The average daily gain on all rations was slightly better than 2 lb. No digestive disturbances or bloat occurred when 20-40 per cent of cull peas was included in the grain mixture fed with chopped first-year sweetclover, but when more than 40 per cent peas was included bloat hazard was serious. Wheat hay plus grain was not as satisfactory for fattening calves as sweetclover hay and grain even tho peas were added to the former to bring about an acceptable protein and carbohydrate balance.

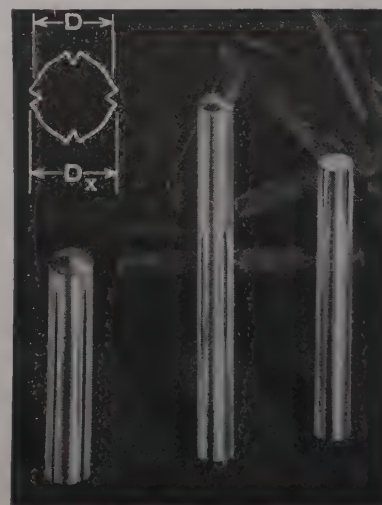
Wheat hay had an advantage in eliminating difficulties with bloat when grain mixtures consisting of 60-80 per cent peas were fed with sweetclover.—Washington Sta. Bull. 439.

New Self-Locking DRIV LOK Pins

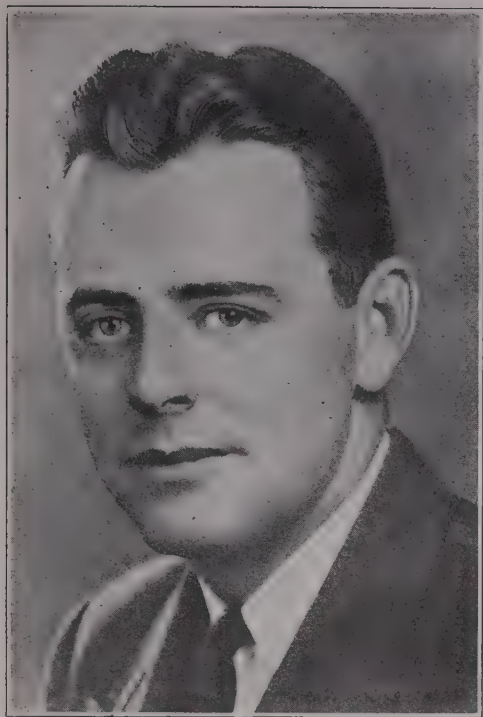
The Driv-Lok Pin Co., announces a complete line of standard and special self-anchoring, vibration-proof pins, which are designed to replace more expensive taper pins, keys, cotter pins, set screws, rivets, etc. These pins, which are pressed or driven into standard drilled holes, have four flutes on the surface parallel to the axis. The length and position of the flute can be controlled accurately, so that fully or partially grooved pins are available. Fully grooved pins have a pilot at one end so that the pin can be easily inserted.

The raised, work-hardened edges of these flutes provide an expanded diameter of a few (specified) thousandths greater than the nominal diameter of the pin. When the pin is inserted in a drilled hole, these raised edges are compressed inwardly, providing a resilient, self-locking element which, it is claimed, will hold indefinitely under vibration or shock conditions.

Widely used in the automotive industry, these new pins are now available in a broad category of sizes, types, materials, and special designs to meet all types of industrial applications, providing, it is claimed, large possibilities for cost savings in initial and total labor assembly costs.



Self-Locking Driv Lok Pins



Kenneth Shuman Joins Staff of The Glidden Co.

Mr. Shuman Joins Staff of the Glidden Co.

The Glidden Company through P. E. Sprague, Vice Pres., announces the appointment of Mr. C. Kenneth Shuman as chairman of the company's Nutritional Staff who will be directly responsible for the formulations of all Glidden Feeds of the Feed Mill Division at Indianapolis, Ind., and for the direction of research and experimentation in the field of animal and poultry nutrition.

Ken Shuman has an excellent background for this position, which corresponds to that of Director of Nutrition as generally used in the feed industry by feed manufacturers who maintain a nutritional and educational staff.

Mr. Shuman is a graduate of Ohio State University, specializing in agricultural chemistry and a former graduate instructor in agricultural and biological chemistry at the University of New Hampshire. He spent three years with the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, working in cooperation with the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station on soybean investigations and since 1941 has been engaged in both food and feed research and development in the Glidden Co.'s nutritional laboratories at Chicago.

Mr. Shuman is a member of the American Society of Animal Production, the Nutrition Committee of the American Feed Mfrs. Assn. and the American Association of Cereal Chemists.

Feed Prospects for this Summer

By L. C. CUNNINGHAM of Agricultural Economics Department of Cornell University

Based on prospective numbers of livestock, feed requirements for the coming summer would appear to be somewhat less than a year ago. It should be kept in mind, however, that livestock production in the country is at a relatively high level and, beyond present grain stocks, is contingent on a continued high level of food grain production. If farmers carry out their intentions as indicated on March 1, the combined acreage of the 4 feed grains in 1945 will be slightly less than the 1944 acreage. Production, however, depends not only on acreage planted, but upon yields per acre as well. This

is emphasized at the present time by the widespread drought in the southern hemisphere.

The very large domestic demand for meats in this country coupled with our commitments to other groups invite an expansion of livestock production beyond the point that feed grain production can support. As happened 2 years ago, ceilings still prevent market prices from sounding the danger signal.

Meeting of Vitamin Deficiencies of Dairy Cows

By S. M. HAUGE, Department of Agricultural Chemistry, Purdue University

While dairy cattle are grazing on luxuriantly growing pasture, they are securing an abundance of all vitamins. However, when fresh grasses are not available and the cows are fed dry roughages, vitamin deficiencies may be encountered, depending on the quality of the roughage.

All vitamins are not necessary in the rations of cows. The vitamins of the B complex and vitamin C are synthesized in the animal. However, there is some evidence that young calves may require some of the B vitamins which should be supplied by milk or by additions of vitamins to the grain ration.

Dairy cattle that receive an adequate exposure to sunshine do not suffer from vitamin D deficiency. Good quality sun-cured hays contain sufficient vitamin D to satisfy the requirements of the older animals. However, calves consume little hay. Therefore, when stock is confined indoors, calves have need for vitamin D supplementation such as irradiated yeast, D-activated sterols or fish oils.

The vitamin A intake of cows may vary from more than a million units per day while on pasture down to almost none depending on the quality of roughage. The effect on the physiological processes may be profound. With a high intake of carotene, the vitamin A potency of the milk is high; growth, reproduction and production are excellent. On lower levels of intake, the vitamin A value of the milk decreases, reproduction is affected and if the deficiency is severe, growth and health is impaired.

The vitamin A requirements of cows for the production of milk of high vitamin A value is high and in the usual feeding practices can only be met by feeding grasses, hays and silage of high carotene content. By feeding rations containing good grade alfalfa, clover or early cut hay and silages, the vitamin A potency of milk may be practically equal to that produced by cows on good pasture. However, with straw, stover, timothy hay and poor grades of alfalfa, clover or soybean hay, this requirement cannot be met and consequently, milk and butter of low vitamin A potency is produced.

In order to meet the vitamin A requirements for growth, reproduction and the production of milk of high quality, the following recommendations are offered: (1) During the summer feeding period, provide the herd with an abundance of green pasture for as many days as possible and feed grain in amounts according to individual milk production; (2) During the winter feeding period, feed liberal amounts of good quality silage and leafy green legume hay, silage at the rate of 3 pounds for each 100 pounds live weight and hay at the rate of 1 pound per 100 pounds live weight. If silage is not available then 2 pounds of hay for each 100 pounds of weight. Grain should be fed according to production. If the supply of good quality hay is

limited, it is suggested that the poorer quality be fed first, when the cattle come off pasture and the better quality hay be fed in the latter part of the feeding period when the body stores of vitamins are nearing depletion.

More Gasoline for Feed Field Service Men

Rev. R05C, Mileage Rationing, Gasoline, effective May 5, establishes a classification of "semi-preferred mileage" by which feed "technicians" (not a person engaged in selling only, tho we can be both and still qualify) get additional mileage allowance up to 825 miles a month. In some instances even greater mileage is allowable for feed field service men.

Sec. 1394.7708, Semi-Preferred Mileage, (I) (i) and Sec. 1394.7706 (O) (4) (iii) definitely specify "industrial, extractive or agricultural establishments essential to the war effort" as qualifying for extra gasoline. Remember, our industry ranks 6th in a list of 35 industries designated as "essential to the war effort." Applications for extra mileage under this new order should be made to your local ration boards.—R. M. Field, pres. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

AN AGRICULTURAL lien for advances, when in writing, takes priority over all other liens except the laborer's and landlord's liens to the extent of advances made thereunder.—Rhodes V. Smith-Douglas Fertilizer Co., Supreme Court of North Carolina, 16 S. E. Rep. (2d), 408.



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Manufacture of Industrial Alcohol at Omaha

J. L. Welsh, pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and vice pres. of the Nebraska Farm Crops Processing Corporation, reveals that 70 per cent of the synthetic rubber which was manufactured in this country during the past year was made from industrial alcohol. Most of the remaining 30 per cent used a petroleum base. He points out that alcohol will probably be used to a greater extent in the future, because our oil supplies may some day be exhausted, whereas industrial alcohol is made from starch found in grains, and has an almost inexhaustible supply which can be replenished.

Between 30,000 and 32,000 bushels of grain per day are now being used by the alcohol plant. Two and one-half to two and three-quarters gallons of alcohol can be made from one bushel of grain (mostly corn at the present time), and the plant turns out 75,000 gallons of alcohol per day, and could, under full production, produce one gallon of alcohol for each second in the day.

The plant does not now, nor does it intend to produce liquor. But, if it did, it is interesting to note that it could supply much of the liquor consumed in this country, and would pay the government \$1,350,000.00 per day in liquor taxes.

"Our farmers don't want a subsidy or a dole," said Mr. Welsh. "What they want and what they are entitled to, is a fair price for their grains. If an additional three hundred million bushels of grain could have been consumed each year for the past twenty years, we could, I am convinced, have averted depressions."

Mr. Welsh believes that by utilizing more by-products, such as dry ice, corn oil, and livestock feed supplements, the cost of industrial alcohol can be reduced, and will find bigger markets. By creating a greater demand, it will consume more grains, and help the farmers of the state.

The Farm Crops Processing Corporation is paying the government's Defense Plant Corporation as high as \$6,000 rental money each day, and this year will pay the federal government \$1,500,000, including 4 per cent interest. In

less than four years, said Mr. Welsh, the Defense Plant Corporation will have been paid an amount equivalent to that they originally invested in the alcohol plant.

Sacking Charges on Feedstuffs

Effective May 21 the O.P.A. has amended Sec. 7 of M.P.R. 74 to provide a dollars and cents markup to be added to bulk price when seller uses his own bags, as follows:

(a) If the seller furnishes the sacks or other containers in connection with the sale and delivery of any packaged quantity of animal products feedingstuffs, he shall use one of the following methods of computing his maximum markup for such containers: either

(i) A markup of \$3.25 per ton for textile sacks; or

(ii) A markup for sacks or other containers based on the reasonable market value of such sacks or containers at the time of sale, not exceeding the lawful maximum price thereof.

(b) If the buyer furnishes the sacks, the seller may add \$.50 per ton to his maximum price for the sale of animal products feedingstuffs.

Insufficiency of Corn-Soybean Ration

As previous studies by Ross et al. have shown a failure of reproduction by brood sows on a ration of corn, soybean meal, and 5 per cent of alfalfa meal, 7 lots of 10-month-old sows received rations of this type with minerals and with and without single additions of crystalline riboflavin, choline, or B-Y riboflavin supplements.

The addition of either crystalline riboflavin or choline to the basal ration proved detrimental. The deficiency was accentuated with the addition of one factor of the B complex without others. Additions of B-Y riboflavin supplement improved fertility and lactation but did not prevent abnormalities in the pigs at birth.

Normal reproduction occurred when the ration was supplemented with 10 per cent alfalfa meal or soybean lecithin and pyridoxine, but lactation and weaning weights were not quite normal. The corn and soybean meal ration with 5 per cent alfalfa meal plus minerals was inadequate as the sole ration for brood sows in dry lot. The addition of one or more unidentified factors, including inositol, pyridoxine, and choline, seemed necessary in supplemental amounts.—University of Wisconsin.

Alfalfa Meal Corrects Deficiency in Hog Feed

Congenital malformations such as syndactylism, talipes, and paralysis agitans of nutritional origin were produced in swine. The basal ration used in these experiments was found to be deficient in a factor, or factors necessary to support normal reproduction and lactation in the sow. Reproduction of the sow when fed the basal ration was defective as shown by the embryological abnormalities, and lactation was extremely poor, as is indicated by the number, appearance, and weight of the pigs when weaned.

Supplementing the milk diet of the suckling pigs from sows fed the basal ration with pyridoxine, choline chloride, solubilized liver extract, 1-20 liver concentrate powder, Ca pantothenate, riboflavin, wheat germ oil, a tocopherol, shark liver oil, nicotinic acid, thiamin, and ascorbic acid, either singly or in various combinations (at the levels used), failed to improve the appearance of the pigs or accelerate growth.

Good quality alfalfa meal when added to the basal ration carries a factor or factors which wholly or in part correct the deficiencies of the basal ration. Alfalfa meal varies greatly in the potency of this factor or factors.—Report by G. Bohstedt and others of Wisconsin, in Journal of Animal Science.

Argentine Feeds Bought for Europe

The Foreign Economic Administration has purchased thru its exclusive buyer, the United States Commercial Co., the surplus supplies of oil seeds and products of Argentina for delivery in 1945 and 1946.

Flaxseed and linseed oil and meal are the principal commodities involved.

The Combined Food Board will arrange for the allocation of the supplies. A large share is expected to go to Europe.

Post-War Pricing Program

A reconversion pricing program under which most peacetime goods returning to the market will sell at 1942 retail prices was outlined May 11 by Price Administrator Chester Bowles who said:

We should never lose sight of the fact that nearly half the inflationary price rises of the last war occurred after the armistice. After a slight sag in prices lasting three or four months, an inventory boom began, accompanied by skyrocketing prices. Rents, prices and wages chased each other upward in a spiral of rapidly growing proportions.

In May of 1920, the inflated price structure began to collapse. Factory payrolls fell 44 per cent; farm income dropped 66 per cent with 453,000 farmers losing their farms through foreclosure. Corporation profits fell from a net of more than \$6,000,000,000, after taxes, to a net loss of \$55,000,000. Inventory losses, totaling \$11,000,000,000, wiped out the reserves that had been accumulated during the war. And millions of workers walked the streets looking for jobs.

The inflationary pressures that exist today are far greater than anything we encountered a generation ago. If the price level should get away from us now, the ensuing catastrophe would make the disaster of 1920 and 1921 look small indeed. The inflationary pressures are vastly greater this time. If inflation should overtake us in the present critical period, it would disrupt a rapid and orderly reconversion, reemployment and expansion of civilian output.

In establishing pricing policies to carry out the objectives, we are faced with an exceedingly difficult responsibility. If we set prices that are too low, we will restrict production and foster unemployment. If we set prices that are too high, we may well bring about the very inflation that we have worked so hard to prevent and disrupt rapid and orderly reconversion. If we are too slow in establishing prices, we will discourage businessmen and will create an atmosphere of uncertainty that will make the problems of reconversion all the more difficult.

OPA's FORMULA FOR INDUSTRY-WIDE ADJUSTMENT.—We have come to this conclusion. If a reconverting industry requests us to re-examine its prices, we will start with its costs and prices in the last period of normal production—usually 1941 or some part of it. We will take those costs and adjust them upward for two factors—first, lawful increases in materials and parts prices, and second, lawful increases up to this time in basic wage-rate schedules of factory workers. To the 1941 costs so adjusted, we will add in place of the 1941 profit margins the more nearly representative peacetime margin received in 1936-1939.

The excess of the resulting figure over 1941 prices will be expressed in terms of an industry-wide "increase factor." This will be a percentage figure by which any manufacturer in the industry may increase his 1941 price or prices. He will then compare the result with his existing ceiling price (which is usually his 1942 price). If the 1941 price, when raised by the use of the "increase factor," is higher than the existing price, the manufacturer can take the former as his legal ceiling. Otherwise, his existing ceiling will continue to apply.

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Pests of Stored Grain

By Dr. B. N. SMALLMAN, entomologist,
Canadian Department of Agriculture

The Stored Grain Pests Investigation has been continued in order to advise the grain trade regarding insect infestation in stored grain and to assist in the control of such infestations. The work was carried out by the Board of Grain Commissioners' entomologist under direction from the Dominion Division of Entomology. During 1944, about 2,000 samples were submitted for examination, and the results reported to the companies concerned. A considerable number of trips were made to examine infested storage facilities and assist with control measures or advise on the necessity for cars out of turn. During the year, 11 reports were submitted to the Board, and the Board issued one circular pertaining to insect infestation of stored grain. By means of a bulletin, two circulars, and a broadcast, farmers were advised of methods for controlling infestations in farm-stored grain.

The large movement of grain from Western Canada during the year has reduced the incidence of infestation as compared to last year. Where severe infestations have developed, old grain in store for 3 or 4 years in the same building has usually been involved. During this long storage period, buildings used as emergency storage space have developed structural deficiencies which have allowed moisture to reach the grain and created conditions favorable for insects. The most common source of such trouble has been faulty flooring; and infestations developing at the floor level frequently escape detection until well established. Infestations in farm-stored grain were reported much less frequently than last year.

The rust-red grain beetle (*Laemophloeus ferrugineus* Steph.) continues to be the most important insect pest of stored grain in Western Canada. As previously, infestations of this insect have occurred chiefly in temporary storage buildings. The rust-red grain beetle is almost invariably associated with a local area of "tough" grain, such as results from a breach in the flooring, and which serves as a nucleus for a heavy infestation. One such infestation was observed from January to March during which time the insects increased from 1 or 2 per pound of wheat to as many as 158 per pound, and grain temperatures increased 10 to 17 degrees Fahrenheit. In another instance losses were sustained from heavy condensation on the surface grain above several extensive "hot-spots" induced by rust-red grain beetles.

The Indian meal moth (*Plodia interpunctella* Hbn.) continues to be the most important insect pest of stored grain in the Bay Port terminal elevators. During May and June a survey was carried out by officers of the Division of Plant Protection to determine the incidence of infestation in these elevators. In August, Mr. H. E. Gray of the Division of Entomology and the Board's entomologist inspected the elevators and outlined control measures. In general, there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the Bay Port elevators since the inception of these inspections two years ago. Recommended control measures, involving periodic cleaning and the use of contact insecticides, are being applied increasingly and it has been definitely demonstrated that where these measures are applied, the elevators are practically free of infestation. Arrangements have been made to conduct a short course for key personnel from the eastern elevators during the coming year.

A single instance of infestation by the granary weevil (*Sitophilus granarius* L.) occurred during the year. As in all previous instances, the infestation occurred in the corn-growing area of Manitoba. The grain was fumigated and diverted to a local mill.

Experimental work has indicated that carbon tetrachloride when used alone is an effective grain fumigant. In a practical test, carbon tetrachloride applied at a dosage of 2 gallons per 1,000 bus. of wheat gave a complete kill of rust-red grain beetles, showed good penetration,

and was retained in toxic concentrations for as long as 18 days. It is cheaper, easier to handle, and safer than most grain fumigants. Trichloroethylene has also been indicated as a possible grain fumigant and laboratory tests have shown that it has no effect on wheat quality, but wheat treated with it retains slightly more foreign odor than with carbon tetrachloride.

Pyrethrum applied as a gas-dispersed aerosol gave good results against adults and larvae of the Indian meal moth in closed-top elevator bins. One ounce of the aerosol mixture per 1,000 cubic feet of space gave results equivalent to 5 ounces of a pyrethrum-oil spray. The insecticide DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane) applied as a dust or as an aerosol has proved effective against rust-red grain beetles, granary weevils, and confused flour beetles, in that order; against larvae of the Indian meal moth, DDT was relatively ineffective. The inert mineral dust, "Almicide" gave 100 per cent mortality of rust-red grain beetles when mixed with wheat in proportions of 1:16,000.

Adulteration and Misbranding

SIOUX CITY, IA.—The Mid-West Research Laboratory is charged by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation in using the description "research laboratory" and "manufacturers." Answering, the defendant states that it has changed its name to Mid-West Products and no longer uses the word "manufacturers."

TOLEDO, O.—Saunders Mills, Inc., has been enjoined by the U. S. District Court from shipping in interstate commerce any alfalfa meal having protein and fiber content not in conformity with the labels. The court order was requested by officials of North Carolina who found mislabeled feed last fall at Goldsboro, N. C.

HISTORICALLY, one of the highest yields of corn ever obtained was 255.1 bus. per acre by Capt. Z. J. Drake at Marlboro, S. C., in 1889.



Every mixed feed manufacturer, and most feeders, know that the situation in regard to Soybean Oil Meal is *tight*. Ever since the first of the year, the demand has been terrific for this high-quality protein base for livestock and poultry feeds.

Naturally we like the demand for Swift's Soybean Oil Meal to be good ... but we don't like not being able to

supply *all* your requirements. We have been and still are prorating available supplies to our loyal customers, and doing our very best to distribute every pound of Swift's Soybean Oil Meal on a fair and equitable basis.

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Vitamin B in Pig Ration

The Washington Experiment Station selected five groups of two pigs each averaging about 80 lbs. in weight were selected for a 55-day comparison of additions of varying supplements of thiamine and animal and plant proteins to a purified ration. Without supplement the average daily gain was 1.25 lb. but with 0.51 or 1.02 mg. of thiamine per kilogram of live weight the average daily gains were respectively 1.36 and 1.35 lb. Average daily gains of 1.29 and 0.99 lbs. were produced with additions of vegetable and animal proteins. Preliminary analyses of various cuts of meat for thiamine show a relation be-

tween the vitamin B2 intake of the pig and the B2 content of the pork muscle.

The Feed Situation

Disappearance of feed grains in the second quarter of 1945 is expected to be large, altho probably smaller than in the corresponding period of the previous 2 or 3 years. The rate of disappearance per unit of livestock is indicated to be at a near record level. There are fewer hogs on farms, but weights of hogs marketed in April are averaging about the heaviest on record, indicating heavy feeding. There are also fewer chickens on farms than a year ago, but judging by the rate of lay and the high egg-feed price ratio, the quantity of concentrates fed per chicken is greater than last year. Larger quantities of concentrates were being fed to dairy cows on April 1 this year than last, and about 8 per cent more cattle were being fed for market than a year ago.

Carry-over stocks of oats and barley on July 1 probably will be somewhat larger than a year earlier. Carry-over of corn next Oct. 1 may amount to about 450 to 500 million bushels, or more than double the carry-over of 215 million bushels on Oct. 1, 1944.—U.S.D.A.

Defluorinated Superphosphate for Livestock

The composition and palatability of defluorinated superphosphate was studied, and the results of tests with beef cattle, dairy cattle, and swine in several pastures, by the authors separately, indicated that defluorinated superphosphate should substitute safely for steamed bonemeal for feeding livestock.

On improved pastures beef cattle refused to take plain defluorinated superphosphate. In mixtures cattle preferred those with the larger proportions of salt. Dairy heifers on improved pastures chose a mixture of salt and defluorinated superphosphate 7:3 as compared with mixtures containing lesser proportions of salt. Dairy cows on improved pastures adjacent to brackish water preferred a 3:7 mixture of salt and defluorinated superphosphate.

Pigs grazing peanuts ate slightly more of a swine mineral mixture containing bonemeal than another group consumed of the swine mineral mixture containing defluorinated superphosphate. The gains were also better.—Florida Sta. Bull. 401.

To Restrain Competition in Business by County Agents

Representative Wickersham of Oklahoma offered an amendment to the agricultural extension bill prohibiting Agriculture Department employees from representing or acting for any private business or organization, but it was rejected when the bill was passed May 15.

Wickersham read a letter from a county agent in Iowa addressed to a farmer at Paton, as follows:

"Persons who ordered fertilizer thru the Farm Bureau office and who were Farm Bureau members were allowed a dividend which was deducted from the price of the fertilizer.

"On Tuesday, Mar. 31, when your men picked up your fertilizer . . . I noted that you were not a Farm Bureau member. By your not being a member it was not possible to allow you the dividend of \$12.99.

"If you care to become a Farm Bureau member and pay your \$10 membership dues, the county Farm Bureau will still be in a position to send you the \$12.99 dividend; or in other words your fertilizer would only cost you \$107.07, rather than the \$120.06.

"This is only one of many things which Farm Bureau members have an advantage in. If you are interested in this, we will be looking forward to a reply from you."

WHEAT ground by 2,014 reporting mills during March amounted to 51,284,237 bus., against 46,892,508 bus. in February, as reported by the Dept. of Commerce.

Ceiling on Soymeal Products

Effective May 16 the O.P.A. has amended Supplement 3 to FPR 3 to provide processors of soybean sized cakes and pellets with a new higher price of \$47.25 ton.

Cost figures on production of these products revealed that manufacturers' costs averaged between \$2 and \$2.25 more per ton than cost of oil meal, and under the previous differential, production of pellets and sized cakes was discouraged.

Oil meal and oil cake are priced at \$45 and soybean by products at \$30 per ton.

Excess of Cottonseed Meal is Toxic

Different lots of cottonseed meal may vary in their toxic effects when fed to pigs in large amounts because of differences in the gossypol content of the cotton and variations in the methods of meal manufacture.

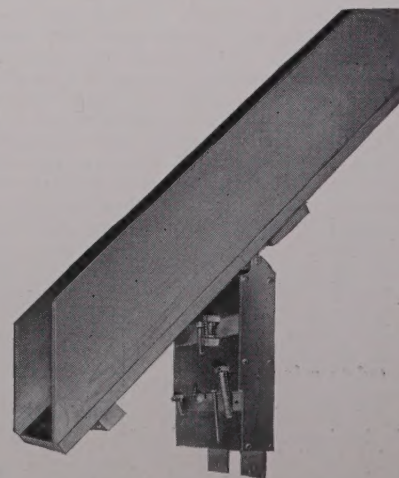
At the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station a lot of 10 pigs on 85 parts ground corn, 7.5 tankage, and 7.5 cottonseed meal made an average daily gain of 1.93 lb. from Aug. 15 to Oct. 25, 1944 on Sudan grass pasture. Average daily gains of 1.8 lb. were made by three lots receiving 70 parts ground corn with 30 parts cottonseed meal, one lot of which was self-fed a mineral mixture containing one-third ferrous sulfate. Satisfactory results were obtained in all but one of four feed trials in which cottonseed meal was fed in successive years, but "rations composed of 30 per cent cottonseed meal cannot be recommended as a safe practice."

Permanent, Non-Electric Spout Magnet

A new Alnico spout magnet for separating tramp iron from grain and feed from chutes has just been announced. The magnet is available in both single and double gap design. Iron particles catch below a step in the magnet face where they will not be knocked off by the flow of material down the chute. When the flow is stopped, the magnet opens on hinges for removal of iron.

The non-electric feature of the magnet eliminates the need for wiring and the possibility of fire or explosion. The magnet is also designed to prevent damaged machinery, contamination of products, and injury to persons or animals. Non-magnetic metal spout extensions are available where the magnet is to be used on metal chutes. These magnets are made in both Class A and B sizes and for spout widths from 6" to 24" or larger when needed.

The unit has just appeared on the market following approval by the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau. For complete details address the Dings Magnetic Separator Co.



Permanent Alnico Spout Magnet

Feed Formulas

Here is the complete, compact book of formulas meeting modern requirements for livestock, poultry and animal feeds, and a fact source on all kinds of feed ingredients with special emphasis on vitamins and minerals.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Unidentified Vitamins Required by the Chick

Previous evidence of the existence of 2 unidentified chick-growth factors, designated factor R and factor S, has been confirmed, by Norris and Heuser of Cornell.

These factors were not identical with folic acid, the *Lactobacillus casei* factor or vitamin B2. Evidence indicating the existence of a new chick antiaemic factor is presented. No evidence was obtained that folic acid is, or is not, required by the chick. If folic acid is required, the amount appears to be less than 15 gamma per 100 grams of diet.

Supplements in Poultry Feeding

In 2-year tests, groups of White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red hens received supplements of 3 lbs of a commercial mixture of cereal grass and milk or 3 lbs of condensed butter-milk per 100 birds with a basal ration of maize, oats, wheat products, alfalfa meal, milk products, minerals, and vitamin D. They produced slightly more eggs which hatched slightly better than those of hens on the basal ration only. During the 2 years a total of 1161 birds were fed for an average of about 30 weeks each year, for which color indexes, egg production, hatchability, interior egg quality, yolk color and feed consumption were ascertained on each of the rations.—Bull. 289, Rhode Island Ag. Exp. Sta.

Growing Broilers in Summer

Barred Rock, White Rock and Cornish Leghorn crossbred chicks were fed to 14 weeks of age on rations containing several feeds, at the Michigan Experiment Station.

In a second group of each breed, hominy feed replaced the corn in the mixed rations. White Rocks were slightly heavier at finishing, but there was little difference between the weights of crossbreds and Barred Rocks. Mortality was 21.7 per cent in White Rocks and about 10 per cent in each of the other breeds. Coccidiosis was minimized by milk treatment and frequent cleaning. If sufficient space and adequate feed are provided, it is concluded that broilers may be successfully raised during the summer months in complete confinement.

Broiler Feeding Tests

At the Delaware Substation six lots of 918 chicks received 0, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 40 lb. of cracked corn with mash during the first week after hatching. Those receiving 40 lb. of cracked corn in addition to the mash during the first 7 days after hatching made the smallest gain and required the most feed per pound of gain. The best gains were made by the chicks receiving 5 and 10 lb. of cracked corn. The highest mortality occurred in the lots receiving 0 and 40 lb. cracked corn. During the first 14 weeks the highest mortality and lowest weight and the greatest feed requirement were exhibited by the group receiving 40 lb. of cracked corn during the first week.

In another experiment there were no special benefits from the continuous feeding of 5 per cent semisolid buttermilk with the broiler mash, as contrasted with mash alone. When 1 per cent feeding oil was fed with the mash for the first 6 weeks, mortality was slightly increased.

In another test of 3 lots of 918 chicks each, different treatments of litter with peanut hulls were compared during a 14-week period. There were little differences in the results obtained in the 3 pens, in which 4 in. of litter was provided at the start; 1 in. at the start and 0.5 and 1 in. added at later dates; and 4 in. at the start, stirred twice weekly. In another test of 17 weeks' duration, sawdust was used as the litter with 4 in. at the start; 1 in. at the start and

more added as needed; and 4 in. at the start with stirring twice weekly.

Differences in the amounts of cracked wheat consumed seemed to have more to do with the coccidiosis occurring than the condition or amounts of litter.

Sesame Seed Meal in Chick Diet

Ground sesame seed was extracted with ether, leaving a residue containing 40 per cent of protein. The crude protein contained arginine 8.7, histidine 1.5, lysine 2.8, tryptophane 4.3, tryptophane 1.8, phenylalanine 8.3, cystine 1.3, methionine 3.1, threonine 3.6, leucine 7.5, isoleucine 4.8, valine 5.1 and glycine 9.3 per cent. A diet containing 20 per cent of sesame protein furnished only a little over half the lysine requirement of the growing chick. With additional lysine from other proteins added, sesame seed meal is capable of supporting optimal chick growth rates.—Chemical Abstracts, V. 39, P. 958.

Cracked Corn in Broiler Feed

Hoffmann and Tomhave of the Delaware Exp. Sta. found little difference in the growth pattern or weight of chicks at 12 weeks of age when different lots received amounts of protein resulting from rations containing 21 per cent protein up to 6 weeks of age and reduced to 18 or 16 per cent protein thereafter by additional amounts of cracked corn.

Weights at 12 weeks of age were less for those receiving 21 per cent protein thruout the entire 12-week period. Study of the weights and feed consumption at 5 weekly intervals showed that lowering the protein content of the 21-per cent-protein ration produced normal growth and feed utilization providing the protein content did not go below 18 per cent for birds 6-8 weeks of age and 16 per cent for birds older than 8 weeks.

The litter remained dry in direct proportion to the amounts of cracked corn fed. In the conduct of the study there were used 4 lots of 800 chicks each.

Work of California Bureau of Field Crops

By V. O. WOLCOTT, before California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n

Total revenues in 1944 are the largest in the history of the Bureau being \$252,874.77 which is \$21,090.06 over 1943, also a record year. The greatest gain came in the field crop inspection work. For the last three years the total revenues for the Bureau were, in round figures, in 1942 \$170,000; in 1943, \$231,000; and in 1944, \$252,000. The total revenue of the Bureau has increased 69 per cent since 1940.

The revenues collected under the commercial feeding stuffs provisions have remained at approximately the same level for the past three years. In round figures, they are: in 1942, \$110,000; in 1943, \$137,000; and in 1944, \$131,000. There has been a marked decrease in the expenditures because of the decreased manpower, inability to secure equipment, and other factors. These two situations have combined to create a substantial surplus in the funds available for this service. The funds are protected from diversion by law limiting their use to the service.

An annual inspection of all public grain warehouses and grain stored therein is required and made by the Department's inspectors. In 1944, our inspectors examined over 400 public grain warehouses throughout the State, having 2,630 lots of grain involving 113,931 tons. The total tonnage of grain condemned in 1944 was 6,650 tons; in 1943, 9,367 tons; in 1942, 4,372 tons; in 1941, 21,003 tons; and in 1940, 25,977 tons.

California Poultry Council

R. J. Smith and H. W. Amelung for the Poultry Council Committee of the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n at the annual meeting reported that:

Activities of the California Poultry Council for the past year have been confined almost entirely to producer problems. The Council's membership includes representatives from the various segments of California's poultry and turkey industry. Regular quarterly meetings of this organization have been held during the past year. Attending these meetings in addition to its authorized membership have been officials from several war agents.

During the past several months the Council exerted its influence, and it is felt with some success in preventing a freeze order on poultry meat, which would have forced all poultry to move thru Government control similar to the turkey freeze now in effect. The Council's objection to the poultry meat freeze was on account of the price of poultry meat being below the cost of production, whereas the turkey meat price was satisfactory to the grower.

The Council has vigorously advocated higher ceiling prices for poultry meat at the farm level. The following resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Council reads:

Fryers and broilers can and do supply important portions of the total meat supply of the consuming public and the armed forces. The industry is quickly responsive to price relationships. OPA prices are obviously below cost of production thus resulting in maldistribution and practices recognized as undesirable and uneconomic.

We, therefore, recommend a base price of 35c per pound to producers at the farm. We further recommend that this price increase be considered in the light of California conditions.

THE C.C.C. has bought 1,660,000 lbs. of pearl barley.

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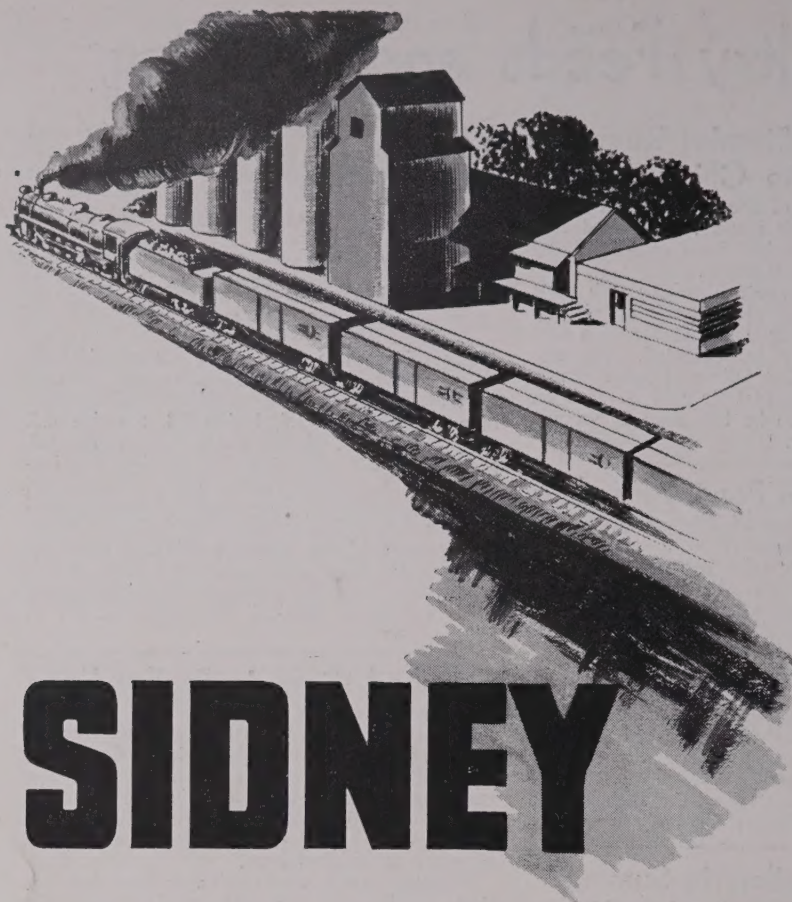
- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
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